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A Market Scene

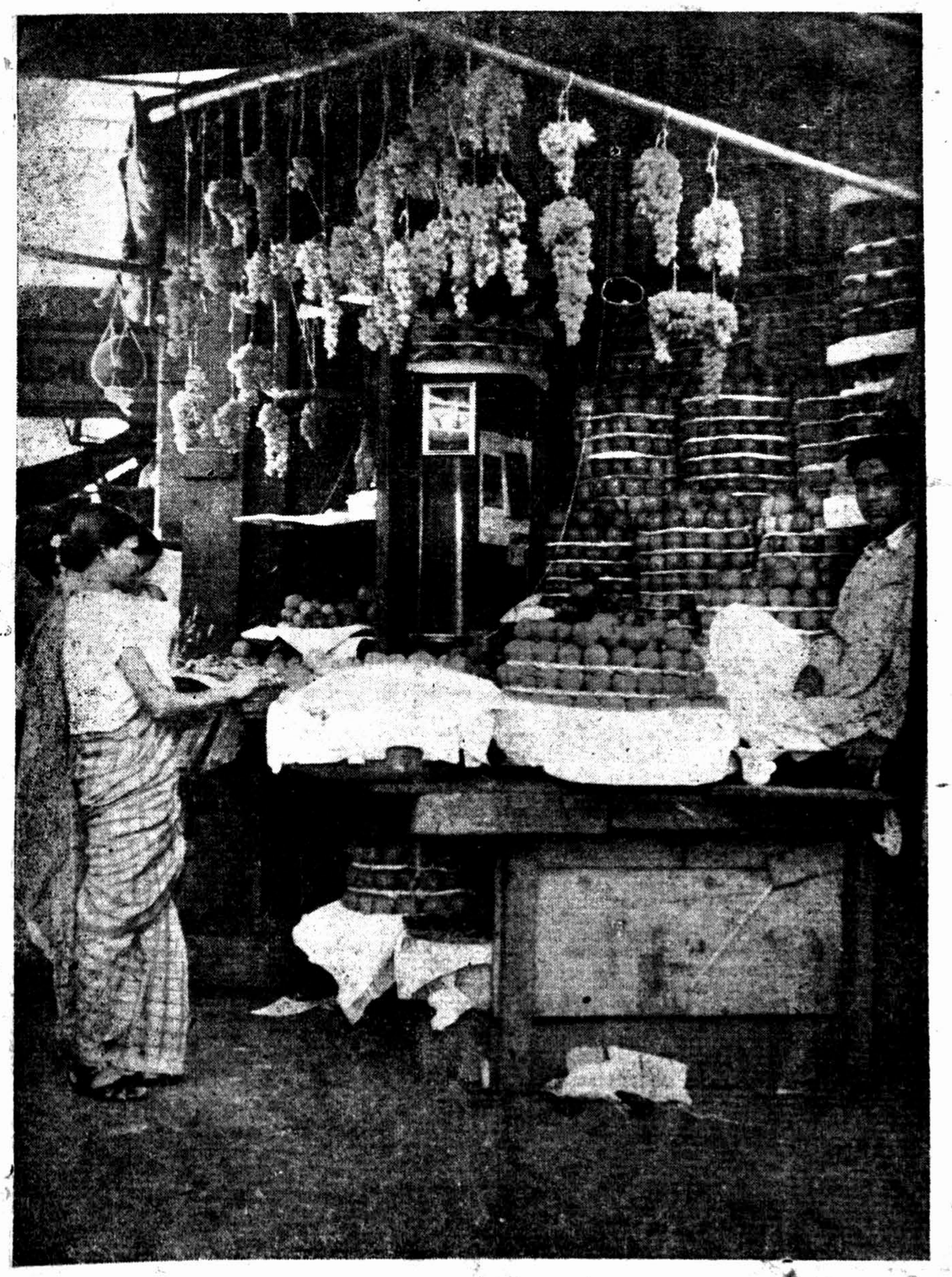

Photo: Y. M. Purao.

SUBHAS BOSE IN THE BALANCE

(See Page 3)

Our Short Story

By Chandulal Patel

ZERO HOUR

It was hot Sunday night.

The Court was packed to capacity. Almost all the newspaper reporters of the city were present. Curious silence, heat, overcrowding and the hissing fans created an antique atmosphere A chapter of 'white justice' was to be written inside the black-stone Court walls. The reporters felt a change after the months of dull routine about Jinnah, bombs, Simla, Stalin, freedom, Gandhiji, Jawahar, Indonesia, riots, bloodshed. Today's incident was something conspicuous.

Dong!

The clock struck half past ten. The door was opened and the Magistrate scrambled out. There was a familiar buzz among the audience. Everybody formally got up and sat down. The papers of the file instantly fluttered and the legal practitioners in their usual black gowns concentrated. After a moment's death silence a name was called out.

"Haunting spirit of Kisan Bahadursingh—the plaintiff."

All eyes turned round to see the plaintiff but nobody was seen....After a few inquisitive moments a fire flamed and soon extinguished *leaving behind a cloud of smoke.....dim white....dreary shape....the ghost of Kisan Bahadursingh. Everybody shrugged. The bizarre appearance of* the spirit slowly flickered and spread its strange light making the lights of the Court dim and atmosphere dreadful.

Yes, the Court sat at night, because the plaintiff and the defendant both were spirits and bound by their own mysterious laws, were unable to appear during the day. The spirit of Kisan Bahadursingh moved like a thick cloud of smoke and went inside the box. Fear and astonishment made all the thirty representatives dubious. The spectre's sight made one of them unconscious. He was removed from the hall.

"Spirit Kisan Bahadursingh—it's better if you arrive at a mutual understanding." The Magistrate's voice thundered.

The body of the spectre Kisan stirred up in anger. The cloud of smoke haphazardly shook.

"But.....the defendant has unwarrantably entered the premises, transgressing the rule of my right.. ....hence my case for the action of trespass must be recognised" Replied the spirit.

"Yet——however——"

"No, no....my lord....!" Kisan's voice grunted.

Faces looked up. Eyes glittered. Bewildered and intimidated shuddered. Hands of the clock prowled. Instructive signs for an understanding were made. Passwords given. And yet, when the spirit of Kisan flatly refused to be reconciled the Court started the regular proceedings.

"Since when do you stay in this house?" Asked the Magistrate.

"Since three years, two months.... and eight days to be exact!"

"You occupy the whole building since then?"

"Yes."

"Who were the occupants....previous to you?"

"An Englishman Mr. White was residing there....but he soon left the place of his own accord." The spirit replied.

"Where did he go?" Asked the Magistrate promptly.

"I don't know! There are enough of Government Departments to take care of the Englishmen residing in India. Why should I be particular about them....!" Replied the spirit with innocent yet stiff voice.

The Magistrate seemed excited, puzzled, but continued the questionnaire.

"Where were you staying before entering this house?"

"In a corner garden-tree of the same bungalow. Whenever Mr. White used to dig the earth in his garden for planting the shrubs, I felt a gruesome impression that he is digging the grave for suffering millions like myself. Anyway that is my own presumption and it should have no place here....Yes Mr. White was an agent of foreign goods, technically expert in dealings. One night his wife saw me and was very much alarmed.....and the very next day they vacated."

"And so you took possession?"

"Yes. I liked the cosy rooms more than the rough tree....as English people like power more than the trade."

The eyes of the Magistrate sparkled and turned over the papers and the murmur in the hall was silenced.

"Humm.." The Magistrate hummed and asked, "Do you pay rent?"

"No....nobody pays rent in the goblin world....There are no promisory notes, no currency."

"But how can you claim the possession of the house for which you don't pay rent?"

"That is a mystery! And which you can't comprehend without being a spirit....Ours are the laws and practical principles that we regard it our possession wherever we reside. To be more clear, sir, I would refer to the existing facts.....! You Englishmen have taken possession of our country and you never pay any rent to Indians. On the contrary you collect taxes and impose custom duties. And I have not asked anything like that."

Dong! Dong! Dong! One..two.. three..! Dong....Dong....four—five —! The clock struck eleven. Few butterflies swarming around the electric bulbs (of English make) fell down on the floor.

"What were you doing before occupying the garden-tree?" Asked the Magistrate. "I was simply existing on the pavements of Calcutta.....I was a being like you....A breathing human being. The only difference is that you look white, I was black. My black died and now I appear white."

"How you happened to be a spirit?"

"I did not become myself....I was made to—! I was hungry. There was no food for me... while you toasted in Grand Hotels. Hunger made me emaciated. For a grain of rice I waited and waited. Waited for months together. I had no strength to toddle about....and during the horrible Bengal famine my body fell. I was dead, then.... I am spirit now."

"But all who die don't become spirits, why you particularly?"

"Your question, sir, has no consequential relation to my complaint yet answer. All who meet with unnatural death become spirits. To be more explicit....women dying during the course of delivery, men comitting suicide....people dying of hunger, all become spirits. I have evident proofs and witnesses too. Agonised and intense desire for a grain of rice, did not allow my soul to be in peace, hence I became spirit."

"How do you account your death to be unnatural?" The Magistrate inquired.

"In India to die of hunger has never been a natural sequence. Gautams, Prithvirajs Shabuddins, Humayuns lived, ruled and passed away Thousands and thousands of others lived and died.....but none of hunger. During the days of Hindu and Moghul rule nobody picked up the grains of food from the vomitted grub, as it happened during the Bengal famine. There is no scarcity of fields in the country, yielding rich harvest. Hence death due to hunger has always been considered unnatural.

"But....you know about the war—? Didn't you?

"War? Don't talk of war. India has seen many wars. She has been the battlefield since hundreds of years."

Kisan Bahadursingh laughed aloud. The shape trembled like the branches of the tree——and the spirit of Kisan loomed into pensive mood. War! Why? Whose war? Bombers flew. Bombs blasted. Roosevelt died. Mussolini's body tossed and tumbled on the street pavements. Hitler disappeared in air. Everywhere arms and ammunitions won the war. And humanity was defeated. The shadow of Indian freedom magnified. Elections started. The strength was balanced. Black doors of the Red Fort were flung open. And the suffering humanity hurled in dark cells stepped out. Attlee replaced Churchill. Tojo's head was cowed down. Honours, medals, memory-tablets, widows, cemeteries, statements, Victory days, atom-bombs strikes, famine and.....?

.....And then a plane flew om London and landed on an Indian aerodrome. There were few faces with nice hats. It was a mission.

"Yes," Replied the spectre after a ong pause and added, "Yes, I knew bout the war....and I know as yet, that tons of foodgrains, stored in Government godowns got spoiled and its distribution was not considered expedient by the authorities."

"Do you mean to accuse the Government? Have you any positive proof?" The Magistrate seemed distempered.

"The positive proof is my death. and the millions who have suffered. The positive proofs are the bones of my friend and neighbour Abdul Aziz, lying in the graveyard."

The Magistrate asked for water and tried to elude the collateral matter. The heat seemed to tip high. The press representatives felt sunk and lost. The peon put the glass of water on the table and the Magistrate's dry throat felt a little commodious.

"But what is the objection if you sublet the portion of the building?"

"To tell you concrete fact I have etermined not to allow him in my remises. He is the enemy of country."

"Do you think that animosity exists even after death?" The Magistrate tried to adjust the argument.

"Yes, it does....like the Defence Rules, which still exist though the war is over."

"When did the defendant enter your house?"

"One month ago....at about three o'clock in the night, when I was just out for a stroll in the garden; he entered stealthily. I reprobated his act and told him to leave the place but he did not care in the least. On the contrary, he threatened me by producing paltry pretences, hence I thought it advisable to proceed legally."

"Is there any consistent reason not allow him to stay there?"

"Yes, I have already invited my friend Abdul Aziz to stay with me. He is residing in the graveyard at present which I don't like. I'll keep him with me. I will keep his family oo."

"But it seems that your project will take time; meanwhile the defendant may stay and pledge to shift when our friend comes."

"I have objections. Nobody has a ight to my possession in general and .....foreigners in particular."

A heat wave rolled on in the Court and the shape of the spirit took an alarming change. A representative of one of the conservative newspapers of London pressed the hat on his head and walked out.

Dong! The clock struck eleven.

Tick....tick....tick! The pendulum of the clock was keeping watch at the small glass indow. Tip.....tip..... tip....! he perspiration drops were tipping on the floor. The white cloud of the spirit looked aflame.

"Moreover my own family is expected any time." Added the plaintiff.

"Are you married?"

"Yes, I was married then; in my efforts to keep my family alive, I died. And still the famine is raging ....! Menace spreading. Fatal scheme sweeping the humanity. Yesterday I visited my human abode. My wife is suffering from consumption. Hunger and death looming over the children. Only the question of hours now. They too will meet with unnatural death. I'll keep them with me. I Abdul and our families, all will stay together.... in rest and peace. I don't like a damn foreigner to wedge in and disrupt our happy family affair."

The tardy trial of the case confused the Magistrate. A spider was weaving the web in the corner of the photo-frame of His Majesty hanging on the wall behind him. It sprutted out a new wire from the mouth.

"Well, but....Indians are famous for their hospitality...." The Magistrate tried to play a new game. In this simple sentence lay the age-old policy, a fathom-deep operation.

"May be," replied the plaintiff briskly and added, "I simply shudder at the damage caused to me by the defendant during his stay. Big earthern casks for foodgrains are broken, dressecs are torn to pieces; and he is dancing, jumping and bowling for all the time with beer glass and bottles. In my own house he is ruling over me. Of course, there are good spirits in our goblin world; but this bloody foreigner seems to be from factious cavalcade. And so long as he is there, peace is difficult!"

The Magistrate with grave face noted down the statements. Advocates began to wipe off their perspiration. Handkies flapped. Butterflies fluttered. Ideas flew. The spider in the corner of the photoframe nodded its ugly head.

"Defendant to be present now." The Magistrate ordered.

The white cloud of Kisan Bahadursingh came out from the box with ministerial dignity. The name of the defendant was called out.

"The Commander of the Fifth Regiment of Singapore....Victoria Cross Winner Mr. Fredrick Malherb Thorn."

There was a flash on the front bench and a cloud of smoke swam into the box, as if attending a Coronation Ceremony.

"Are you Fredrick Malherb Thorn?"

"Yes....My Lord!"

"How can I believe ?"

"The plaintiff knows me. The soldiers of my regiment, who are killed in the war on Singapore Front, know me. Should I call them all?"

"No—no," the Magistrate replied as he was afraid, and instantly asked, "Is it true that you have retained the possession of the plaintiff's house without his wilfulness"?

"Yes, every violent invasion on another's land or the possession of anything is always without leave or licence of the owner or the possessor. It has happened since years....since centuries I should say. Might is right. In my defence I request the Court in the name of His Majesty to refer to and analyse the reasons of the theory of the often changing world map."

"Anyway are you a historian?"

"Yes, I was writing a history, Meanwhile the war broke out and I enlisted I was killed....and now I want to finish that incomplete history, here—in Kisan's house as it is a very calm and quiet place."

"Where were you staying formerly?"

"On the war-field in Malaya jungles."

"When did you die?"

"Eleven months ago."

"Why did you come to India?

"It is a very long story, yet I don't mind narrating it. In the beginning I was residing in a shack in the jungles of Malaya. One day four spirits who had sacrificed their being under the flag of Azad Hind Fouj rushed in and drove me out. Hence I went to Singapore. Meanwhile our daring fighters dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima and lo, the whole place was packed with spirits. Singapore was also over-crowded with haunting bogies. In my search for peace I came to Calcutta. I saw Kisan's house vacant and agreeable. I got in."

But the plaintiff doesn't like you to stay....Would you choose to go elsewhere?"

"No, why should I go elsewhere? Mine is not the odious claim. I have sacrificed my life for my country. And of what avail if there is no peace even after death. I hope and trust that His Majesty's Court will not do me injustice for whose Kingdom and crown I have sprinkled my blood. I was born here in Calcutta and I don't want to GO anywhere.... and after all an individual has no right to wholly occupy such a big building in these days of house-shortage."

"Have you anything to say with reference to the statement of the plaintiff that your grave tendency has caused damage. You have broken the the casks. Your activities are mischievous."

"I was a free-born man of free

(Continued on Page 23)

Evidently 'war' has been outlawed in the spirit world too. That is why a Hindu, a Muslim and an Englishman—all spirits—go to law, to settle the matter of the right to haunt a house!

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SUBHAS BOSE IN THE BALANCE

Subhas Chandra Bose. Twice President of the Indian National Congress.

Netaji mapping out his campaign in the Burma jungles.

The Ups And Downs Of A Complex Career

By K. D. Sethna

General Mihailovich, one-time hero of the resistance movement in German-occupied Yugoslavia, afterwards accused of putting party-politics above humanity's danger and of collaborating with the Nazis against the forces of General Tito. uttered in his defence those dignified but pathetic words which yet failed to save his life: "I thought of much. I attempted much. But the wind of the world carried me away."

What, you will ask, have General Mihailovitch and his words to do with Subash Bose? Most of their lives ran on different lines, different too were most of the strands of their characters. And what they waged war with were different: General Tito was Yugoslavia in arms against foreign rule, while the British in India were themselves alien exploiters. So the first answer will be: the Bengali patriot and General Mihailovitch are poles apart. But after the considerably dissimilar life and character and activity of Subash have been laid bare, a point will still be reached when the pertinence of that tragic though heroic figure at the bar of justice in Yugoslavia must become clear.

It is quite a long journey to this point of resemblance. At the two extremities of the journey are what we may frivolously call two vanishing tricks. The second disappearance is world-famous. In the dead of night, on January 26, 1941, with all his relatives sleeping and the usually vigilant C.I.D. caught napping for once, Subash stole away in a fast motor car out of Bengal, trudged towards the Frontier of India in the guise of a Mohammedan pilgrim, pushed on through various perils to Germany, crossed to Japan in a German submarine and appeared shortly afterwards as the rebel leader of the Indian National Army. The first disappearance is not so well-known, but it was almost as dumbfounding at the time. Not in the guise of a Mohammedan pilgrim but in the actual vestments of a Hindu sannyasi, Subash wandered up and down hundreds of miles after leaving his house one night in 1914 when his parents were dreaming of the brilliant prospects of his career and the C.I.D.'s watch on renascent India was not haunted at all by any nightmare of a revolutionary Subash

THE SEARCH FOR PEACE

All that Subash wanted at this time was the peace that passeth the understanding and not, as later, the war that makes it reel and rock. His mother was an intensely religious type and at her knees he learned about Ramakrishna, that blazing fire of spirituality, and about Vivekananda who lit a torch from his fire and carried it all over the world. In Ramakrishna and Vivekananda the Indian spiritual genius shot up golden once more in the outer air amidst the ashen debris of a great civilisation broken and ravaged and amidst the gilded shams and superficialities rearing themselves upon that ruin. Young Bengal was thrilled to the heart by the Godward cry of these Bengali Yogis. Subash heard the cry and nothing could stand in the way of his following it. He gave up everything, the comforts of his home, the dear proximity of his parents, the promise held forth by his exceptionally clever mind. And over his wanderings there seemed to fall as thick a curtain as lay over the face of the Infinite and the Eternal towards whom he sought to wander!

No one knew where he was. His parents were in despair. But a few months later, news came that a seriously ill Subash had been found at Gaya. The fact was that Subash himself was in despair as much as his parents though for entirely different reasons. He had covered the whole range of the country at the foot of the Himalayas, he had descended into the plains, taken city after holy city in his stride—and yet the Master whom he had been looking for had not been found. It was a terrifically strong will that had carried him on and on through a thousand difficulties and disappointments, until worn out both in mind and body he was taken ill. A good Samaritan saw his plight, learned about his identity and wired to Calcutta. The Bose family came to the rescue and took back the broken-down pilgrim.

THE PREPARATION FOR BATTLE

What Subash took back was a bitter memory of many incompetent or false gurus and a much-tried will. Unfortunately, he never looked for a spiritual guru any more; mystical self-liberation ceased being ever his objective; but the will that had sustained him through so many hard months glowed like sharp steel and was now ready to be applied to fighting India's battle for national freedom.

The first skirmish occurred at College. An English professor dared to make slighting remarks about Indians. Subash felt that England's insolence towards India was based on physical might. So he decided that the best reply to the insulting professor was to give him a taste of Indian fists. The black-eyed don was not able to incriminate Subash and his gang but he demanded a general apology from Subash about his anti-authoritarian propaganda. Subash knew the certain consequence of a refusal: rustication. Yet he never hesitated: there was no apology from him. Out he went from the College, rusticated for two years!

At the end of that period Sir Ashutosh Mukherji, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, secured him admission into the Scottish Churches College. Subash stood in the First Class in his B.A., with Philosophy Honours. Then he took passage for Cambridge, proved himself a brilliant student holding his own among Englishmen and the I.C.S. was won by him with great distinction. But all these honours were not coveted by him for their own sake or for service with the foreign government. He wanted to train himself to be able to meet Englishmen on their own ground, to strip fighting fit in the battle he saw ahead for his country's independence.

For a short while he continued in the Civil Service. Then the Non-Co-operation Movement was launched by Gandhi. The whole country was swept off its feet. Lawyers flung up their lucrative briefs, title-holders threw away the limelit tails to their names, students walked out of schools and colleges. Tagore gave up his knighthood. C. R Das, making thousands every month at the Bar, renounced his practice. Subash felt *der Tag* had come and, turning a deaf ear to his entreating family and friends, resigned from the I.C.S.

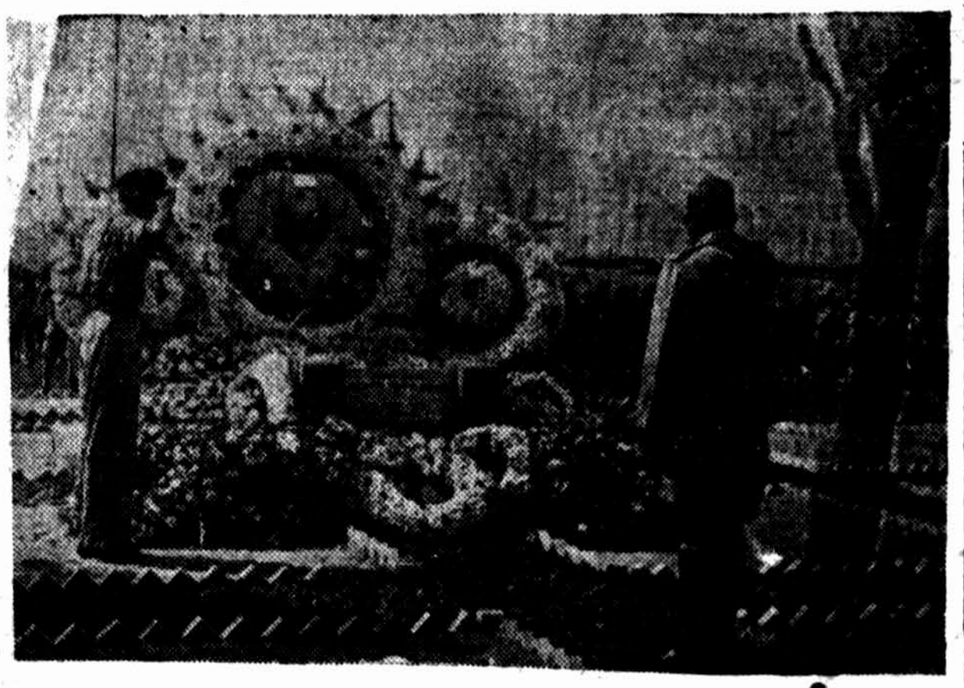
THE INDIAN MELEE

With unerring intuition he decided that of all the leaders in the nationalist field C. R. Das was the most dynamic and creative. He made himself Das's right hand. Guided by Das, he acted as the Principal of the National College. Urged by Das, he clashed with Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel at the Gaya Congress on the issue of entry into legislatures. Inspired by Das, he took up the editorship of the daily paper "Forward" which Das founded, for the cause of the new Swaraj Party formed by him. Called by Das, he assumed the functions of the Chief Executive Officer when his leader became in 1924 the Congress-elected Mayor of Calcutta. Following Das, he went to gaol—but unfortunately not to the same place of imprisonment. Unfortunately, for he was far away when that splendid apostle of Nationalism breathed his last—his health undermined by the rigours of incarceration.

At Das's death something snapped in Subash. The man of indomitable will sobbed like a child. A light seemed to go out of his life. He was now utterly lonely. None was left to whom he could offer his wholehearted service. Gandhi never appealed to him, though he could admire his strength of character. Gandhi was deficient in that subtle tact with which Das could deal in diverse ways with problems of the moment without losing hold on his fundamental integrity. Gandhi was too rigid and doctrinaire for Subash and too much concerned with his pet prejudices to receive the inspiration of the living and changing hour. When Das died, Subash resolved to be his own leader. And a will like his could well afford to stand by itself. Even in the narrow and barren field of jail life it showed the metal of which it was made. For, tuberculosis struck at him in that remote prison in Mandalay, it threatened to put an end to him, but he refused to accept the condition on which he was offered release—desistance from political activity!

When at last he came out, he looked around to find the right place for himself in India. Various offices he assumed—Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Presidentship of the All-India Trade Union Congress—and finally Presidentship of the Indian National Congress itself. The last victory was won in the teeth of opposition from the Gandhi-group. It was a short-lived victory, for the disgruntled group managed to oust him from

(Continued On Page 4)



Netaji unveils a marble tablet in memory of the Azad Hind Martyrs (Singapore, 6th July 1945).

Cheaper Than A Daily Paper!

By Joseph Kalmer

Books are the necessary bullets for the arsenal of every democracy, for only they can dispell the ignorance that envelops the mind of man and free him from blind instinctive fears and unreasoning fanaticism.

Britain has a special kind of a private circulating library, run on a commercial basis, which makes any book available in the farther most nooks of the country at a cost of less than a penny a day. India needs must have like amenities.

In Britain you can borrow from any commercial circulating library, for less than a penny a day, that is to say for less than it costs to buy a daily paper, almost any book from the oldest publications to those that have only just appeared. This is the conclusion reached in "British Book Trade Organisation", a publication edited by F. D. Sanders.

There is, in Britain, in addition to the public libraries, a special kind of private circulating library, run on a commercial basis, which is probably unique.

The British Way

In most countries circulating libraries are run in connection with book shops, but these libraries are with a few exceptions, based on the principle that only books are to be included which, for one reason or another (for instance, because they are damaged) cannot be sold. Britain has a different system, in which new books are bought for circulating libraries to be sold only when they are no longer needed for lending.

Take, as an example the four largest circulating libraries in Britain. W. H. Smith and sons Ltd. were originally what is known on the Continent as station book-stall holders. Then they set up bookshops and circulating libraries in large and medium sized towns up and down the country. In this system we may detect an analogy with the Continental book trade, although over there, bookselling by chainstores with its corollary of mass sales is rarely found.

The Boots Book-Lovers' Library, attached to the chain-stores of Boots, the wholesale chemists is a most original circulating library, for nowhere else are chemists and druggists' stores to be found in combination with a library of this kind.

The third great circulating library is the Times Book Club, originally associated with the country's most famous daily paper, but now run independently. The fourth great library of this kind is run in connection with the department store of Harrods Ltd

How They Work

How then, from the reader's point of view, do these circulating libraries work? Two of them lend books for an annual subscription of 9s. 6d. or 10s., that is to say, at a daily rate of not even a third of a penny. This service, it is true, does not cover recent publications, and if these are required within a reasonable space of time, an additional subscription of 10s. becomes payable, which amounts to two-thirds of a penny per day. The two circulating libraries with these rates of subscription offer excellent facilities for books that can be exchanged at any one of their hundreds of branches. Anyone can have books sent by post, on payment of postage. The Times Book Club's Library charges £1-7-6 per year.

It is evident that the reading public gladly avails itself of these facilities. Boots Book-Lovers' Library, for instance, estimate that, at any time, about a million volumes are in the hands of readers. This gives some idea of what the stock of a circulating library must be. Customers are not limited to borrowing one book. They can take out several if a small additional payment is made.

What do people do who want a definite book? They take out a subscription at Harrod's costing £2-12-6d. a year, that is about one shilling per week, for which they are offered a "guaranteed" service. The library purchase for the subscriber any book that is not in stock, on condition that its price does not exceed 18s. Expensive books are also kept in stock, if they are "in demand"

Tradition

Circulating libraries have their traditions. The commercial circulating libraries in Britain are thought to be about 200-years-old. It is certain that in 1779, four such libraries existed in London and, as British Book Trade Organisation says: "With the advent of the nineteenth century, the growth of the circulating libraries continued gaily and seemed to have flourished financially." The real founder of the circulating library system, as it exists to-day, was Charles Edward Mudie who, in 1842, lent books for a yearly subscription of one guinea.

But are there not disadvantages for publishers and authors? The reader gets an advantage in being able to borrow a book and then decide if he wants to buy it. But publishers regard circulating libraries as a blessing and a curse. If, on the one hand, they take away potential buyers, they guarantee, on the other, at least a minimum edition. The demand for an author's novel in the circulating libraries helps a publisher to decide whether to risk bringing out a cheaper edition. A hampering influence in this kind of market analysis is the fact that circulating libraries are suspicious of first novels. Nevertheless, the sale of books to libraries arts as a pointer to an author's success.

Interesting Analysis

Sir Stanley Unwin, the past president of the British Publisher's Association, whose book "The Truth About Publishing" contains an interesting analysis of the system of circulating libraries, stated recently in an article in 'Britain To-day' that "it is probable that more than two-thirds of the publishers' sales of new novels are made to circulating libraries and that 80 per cent of books in demand at the circulating libraries are fiction. These figures perhaps explain the position of the novel in Britain, and the fact that one in every eight new books published in England is a work of fiction":

Sir Stanley conclusively stated that the borrowing of books from circulating libraries is on the increase. The housing shortage, as well as the lack of space in smaller homes, makes readers think twice about buying a book. It is certain that the facilities for taking out books from such libraries as these is beneficial to the general culture of the population, especially when consideration is given to the increasing tendency of the average British reader to forsake fiction for informative, instructive reading.

SUBHAS BOSE IN THE BALANCE

(Continued from Page 3)

office, forcing him to resign. Subash, however, could not be suppressed. He formed the Forward Bloc, a party with a more revolutionary programme. The Congress threw him out of its ranks, rusticating him, as it were, for three years as the Calcutta College had done for two. Little did Subash care, for he was a Congress in himself—a will like a tornado but marvellously organisational: there was always system in his storm and he massed together giant forces into an efficient smooth-working machine.

THE WORLD WAR

When the war broke out and he saw on the one hand the British still unwilling to part with power in India and on the other the Congress too constitutional to wrest power from them, he felt the need to enlist for his country's liberation the aid of Britain's enemies. He escaped from India, contacted the Axis and finally joined forces with Tokyo, setting up from there the Azad Hind Government and fashioning the famous Indian National Army—his masterpiece of organisation and his grandest weapon for smashing the physical might on which the British Empire had been erected in our country.

The story of the I.N.A. is now common knowledge. There is no Indian whose heart does not swell with pride at the thought of this magnificent gamble. And the pride is all the more because Subash never bent his knee to the lords of Nippon. He took Japanese aid without subscribing to Japan's principles and without kotowing to her in the least: Japan recognised the fiery independence of Subash and respected him and helped him build up his army as an ally on equal footing. Nor is this spirit the sole thing that, besides the dash of the whole enterprise, makes the Indian heart glow. There is something else which perhaps is yet more precious: the wonderful unity created by Subash out of a mixture of elements. The Sikh, the Pathan, the Mahratta, the Gurkha, the Punjabi—he welded them together, stripping them of their racial and religious differences, forging out of Hindu and Muslim a single Indian consciousness. When India herself was sadly cut up by those differences, here was a large body of Indians knocking at her gates to bring her not only freedom from the British but also freedom from her own disunity!

THE GLORY AND THE FOLLY

Yes, the I.N.A. is golden nationalist history, Subhash's most striking monument as patriot and fighter. But at the same time it is a page from the book of a terrible darkness, the most scathing indictment of Subhas's mind. For, it actually strove to demolish the British yoke in India by overlooking in the world at large the ambitions of a tyranny compared to which British Imperialism was a blessing in disguise! Subash committed the error of thinking that there could be a safe island of free India, an island of illumined culture, in the midst of a huge ocean of Fascism. He had the folly to imagine that if Britain went down in the struggle with Japan and her Fascist allies, the victors would let India follow her ideals. He failed to see that British Imperialism was a human evil, a remnant of all humanity's past imperialistic character—an evil which new times and new thoughts would tend to remove, while the gospel of Hitler and his imitators was a blast from the Pit, a diabolic invasion of the earth-consciousness, a Satanic New Order that would put its heel for ages if not for ever on the aspiring haert of man. The ideals that were India's beacons—political liberty and democracy—were caught by her from the very country that held her in its net of empire: the essential self of England was compacted of those ideals, no matter how much they might be transgressed in her colonies: sooner or later they would triumph. Their transgression must surely be combated, but never at the cost of strengthening Hitlerism. For, Hitler knew nothing of political liberty or democracy, he was drunk with the monstrous myth of Nordic superiority, he was out to turn the whole world his slave, and he especially condemned the coloured races. If England and France or England and America had been at war with each other, the I.N.A. would have been an unstained glory: both France and America, for all their faults, are progressive at the core, and to work for England's defeat would have been no blow at the very foundations of civilisation. To aid Japan who was in league with Hitler and be aided by her was to fight ultimately for India's absolute slavery in mind as well as body at the hands of men in whom the Titan and the Demon had replaced the evolving God.

Luckily for India and the world England won: luckily the I.N.A. proved no prop to Japan: luckily Subhas Bose fell short of his goal. His was the most perilous blunder perpetrated by any Indian of such outstanding gifts and sterling patriotism. No doubt, the blunder was inspired by a lofty dream; but it can be excused only because the devilry into whose hands Subash had played has been smashed—at least for the time being. Safe now from the blind jaws of the Tripartite Powers, we can admire the fiery devotion to India that wrought the I.N.A., the swift and proud and lameless spirit and mighty organising will of the one man who brought it into being, the stirring example of unity it set us. But this cannot cover up what lay behind that militant nationalism—a lack of insight into the sources of civilisation: India's politics were put above humanity's danger. A great man grossly misguided, grievously mistaken—an intense idealist and dynamic freedom-lover flung off his true course by complex currents that made him forget where his deepest loyalty should have been directed: that will be the future's moral and spiritual as distinguished from patriotic or military summing up of Subhas Bose in his role of Netaji. He thought of much. He attempted much. But the wind of the world carried him away.

MID-EAST CONUNDRUM

(Continued from Page 5)

not find it in his heart to blame the Egyptian Muslims—nor those of Syria and Iraq—if they were determined that the intolerant race of 'revenants' to the Middle East should never obtain in Palestine a base for inevitable aggression. He could not even blame them if their desire to crush the obvious danger in the bud was beginning to show itself in clumsy but effective propaganda, and threatened to take soon a more brutal form.

He only knew that in cities where his grandparents had lived in fruitful security his folk were rapidly becoming pariahs; his own life and that of his children was already endangered. With every advance of Zionism, every successful twitching of the strings at London or Washington, the danger would and must grow. As I have said, he spoke thus in 1943, and the events of subsequent years have surely done much to justify his prophecy, to give palpable form to the terror that was then beginning to overshadow his life. And, if his ideas seem to destroy the foundation for many noble aspirations among his Jewish compatriots (as well as discrediting much ruffianly self-seeking), they have, perhaps, a firmer basis in fact and common sense than the persuasive eloquence of the Zionists.—("Spectator".)

THE GARDEN OF ALIMONY!

(Continued from Page 19)

has none too good a chance of getting out of the legal toils and when the defendant is a boy-friend from the bald-headed row he finds a settlement is cheaper than going to court.

TURKISH ASYLUM HAS LIVE HUMAN VAMPIRE

BOSTON (NANA): Turkey has an authentic human vampire, according to Professor Mazhar Osman Uzman, President of the Turkish Society of Medicine.

The vampire is a 35-year-old man now immured in Dr. Uzman's asylum in Istanbul. The Professor explained that this was probably the only absolutely proven instance of vampirism in modern times. He had made a report on the man this summer to an international Congress of Psychiatrists at Lausanne, Switzerland.

"He cannot be cured of his vampirism," Dr. Uzman said, tapping his forehead. "Within walls, he will have to stay."

The vampire was caught after he had molested five bodies newly buried in village cemeteries. All were young women. The last, "young and beautiful," Dr. Uzman said, was a friend of the vampire's. She had died early this year of typhoid.

Still prevalent in many parts of eastern Europe is the folk-tale of vampires as reanimated bodies of the dead, sucking the blood of the living.

Labourers in the garden of alimony carry their crosses well and pay like gentlemen while they have the money. What happens when they strike a bad financial patch? The answer is gaol.

Cullen Landis has been in and out of gaol as an alimony debtor several times. A Los Angeles judge sentenced him to sleep five nights in gaol and to spend the interviewing days looking for work.

Another film star who was temporarily down on his luck came up before the judge as an alimony defaulter. "He can stay in gaol," said the judge, "until he pays up his alimony debts, even if it's the rest of his natural life." There are scores of screen-actor alimony debtors who are entirely dependent on the mercy of their ex-wives as to whether they go to gaol or not.

FOOD AND NO FADS!

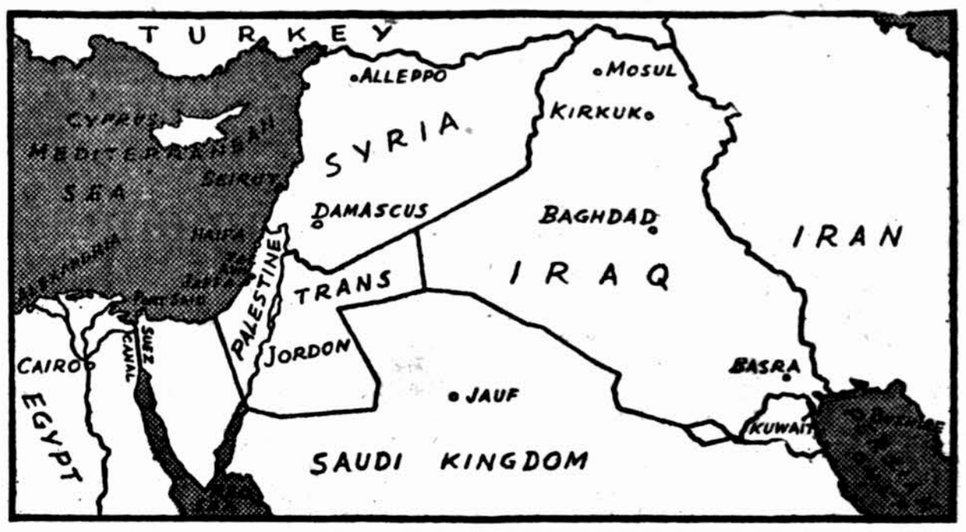
Some Facts About A Banana

Fruits are supposed to be the rich man's preserve. But the Banana is an exception. Besides, it has the quality of making you feel full as it provides bulk which most of the fruits don't. Though it contains protein and fat in small quantity, it is one of our important energy producing foods.

It's plain appearance is make up for by its richness in vitamins A and B. Moreover the banana is no mean a source of mineral salts. So let's make most of the banana while peaches, apples, strawberries remain 'out of bound' for the majority of us!!

Mid-East Conundrum

Ever since the infamous 'Balfour Declaration' inaugurated the Jewish colonial venture, Palestine has been the centre of a raging controversy in the world press.In this connection a question more often asked than answered is what the Jews really want in Palestine. Here is an answer which may well jolt the marrow of many pseudo-idealists.



Zionist Target

The (Com) Promised Land

By Evan John

We have promised it—so we are told—to at least two other races, and we still hold it ourselves. It is always easy to represent 'Perfide Albion' as adept at finding an excuse to break any promise. Yet this situation, with which no nation could successfully cope, is being used to bring us into disrepute in every country of the globe where there are peoples of Arab speech. Mohammedan religion or Jewish race—in other words, in 'every' country of the globe.

The friendship of Jewish people seems to be a thing that no one should lightly jettison. I have had a very wide acquaintance, since childhood, with men of Jewish race and religion, and, while I think that recent propaganda has somewhat exaggerated the artistic and scientific achievements of their race, I have always found them the best of friends. My more recent posting to the Middle East as an Intelligence Officer naturally widened my circle of Jewish contacts, and gave me some brief familiarity with a problem that must be upper-most today in all Jewish minds.

Zionism is a subject about which no one can think without prejudice. There are healthy prejudices based on knowledge of the world in general and of Palestine in particular; but there are also unhealthy prejudices, based on ignorance, which are likely to lead to much agony and bloodshed. I may perhaps be justified in recording two attitudes towards Zionism of which most Englishmen and all Americans seem totally ignorant.

Caught In The Net

The first of the two was expressed by a middle-aged Jew who had escaped from the torture-house of Central Europe to breathe again on a little farm of his own in Palestine. His one longing was for peace and quiet amid country things, for a chance to earn a modest living from his poultry and fruit; his one nightmare was politics, and all the intolerance and intrigue were with politics had ruined the first half of his life. Palestine spelt paradise—for the first few weeks.

He then began to discover that he was far from finished with politics, with intrigue and intolerance. He was asked, and finally ordered, to pass on messages and information, to hide fire-arms and shelter terrorists from the police, to join this and that organisation, to send his sons into paramilitary units and insist on their attending drills. The political orders came to him from Jerusalem. They amounted to sedition against the lawful government of the country, to preparations for the overthrow of the British Mandate as soon as the British Government ceased to dance to the Zionist tune. They were issued by a small ring of very intelligent, very powerful organisers in the capital, obviously in private touch with the wilder and more irresponsible gangsters, at whose outrages they naturally had to express public indignation.

The immigrant from Central Europe found that, if he resisted or delayed its orders, the ring was able to make life impossible for him. He could neither buy a chickencoop nor sell a crate of oranges. He must be a Zionist conspirator or starve. Finally, when he decided that his position was intolerable and he must quit the country, he found himself one of a not inconsiderable number of Palestinian Jews who would like to leave Palestine but have been sharply ordered to remain, and dare not disobey the order.

There was, perhaps, some exaggeration in this man's account of his sufferings. I do not think the same can be said of the second opinion I quote. It was based more on fears than on actual sufferings, and I do not think they were in the least exaggerated. They have, indeed, been subsequently ratified by facts. They certainly sprang from, and were accompanied by, a wide and deep knowledge of the racial problems, not only of the Middle East, but of the whole world. My second friend was a French-speaking Egyptian Jew, from one of the old families established in Cairo and Alexandria. He and his ancestors had prospered by reason of wise and just dealing with the Arab-speaking population of the Egyptian cities. There could hardly have been any anti-Jewish feeling in such cities. for it had little or nothing on which to feed. The Jew, with many opportunities for enriching the community in which he lived, and none for oppressing it, was popular and secure. Agitation against him on political, religious or racial grounds would have fallen singularly flat in a society of Semitic traditions, of a Muslim faith that is accustomed to tolerate many dissidents in its midst, and of a political structure to which Jewish residents could not be in any sense a threat.

But by 1943 the whole situation had changed. The once unthinkable possibility of programs, backed by the rich and executed by the masses, had become a probability. Families of Hebrew merchant-princes, which had been unshaken for many generations, were already objects of bitter denunciation and would soon, so said my friend, be awaiting the torments and mob-violence that had fallen upon their kinsmen in Europe. And the sole cause of the change was the increased menace of Zionism.

Zionist Ambitions

There are, said my friend, some 16,000,000 or 17,000,000 Jews in the world. Palestine can hold a million of them (possibly, at a pinch, a million and a half) if the Arab population should be expelled or exterminated. The transference of that million and a half into the Holy Land would be no solution whatever of a world-wide problem. It could not even mitigate, but would be certain to increase, the age-long sufferings of the Jewish race. The peoples of the Middle East are not fools. They know what happens if you begin to pour gallons into a pint pot. It overflows. Once the Zionist conspiracy, said my Jewish friend, has acquired political control of Palestine, and made it a focus for unlimited Jewish immigration, the next step will be efficiently-organised Jewish aggression upon the riches of Syria, Egypt and Iraq. It would be made doubly dangerous by the skill and science that Jews have learnt from the Western races and by the British and American capital that they could use to finance the "peaceful penetration" which is often a cruel substitute for war, generally a prélude to it.

The situation is further embittered by foolish or wicked talk among the Zionist Jews of Palestine. The Arab-speaking inhabitants of that country will generally pay at least lip-service to the idea of a Palestinian patriotism, based on co-operation, a sharing of natural resources between Jew and Arab, a reasonable give-and-take between the two races. With some it is more than lip-service: it is free and intelligent discussion of schemes for welding one nation out of two communities now at loggerheads, but perhaps not incurable loggerheads, with each other.

I have never heard any such discussion among Zionist Jews. I have never met anyone that has heard any. They can only be divided, so far as their everyday conversation goes, into Jews who wish to reduce all the Arabs of Palestine to virtual serfdom, hewing wood and drawing water for Jewish masters, and those who wish to see the Arabs expelled or exterminated from a country which has, during its long history, sheltered an Arab-speaking, Muslim population for far longer as well as more recent periods than those brief centuries when it was the seat of Jewish power.

Prophecy Justified

My Jewish friend from Egypt could

(Continued on Page 4)

The haul after a surprise raid on a secret Jewish armoury. Huge stocks of ammunition have been unearthed during widespread searches recent months.

NEW LIFE FOR THE AGED

By ERIC WILLIAMS

Bigger pensions, "Over-60" Clubs...Measures to fight the twin banes of old age — These are some of the amenities provided under Britain's Welfare Scheme.

Recent studies in population trends show that Britain must be prepared to face a steady increase in the proportion of her old people.

While in 1931 there were about 4,250,000 persons of pensionable age—60 for women and 65 for men—representing one in ten of the population, by 1961 it is estimated that the pensionable total will have risen to more than eight million, or one in six of the population.

An important factor contributing to this growing proportion of old folk is that men and women are living longer

Welfare Committee

It was to study the needs of old people and to encourage and promote measures for their welfare that the National Old People's Welfare Committee was established in 1941 by the National Council of Social Service, co-ordinating the activities of 37 national organisations working to promote the well-being of old folk and to implement Government plans in the nation's expanding post-war social welfare schemes.

Throughout the country nine Regional Committees and 142 Local Committees carry out this work in close co-operation with the Ministry of Health and local authorities concerned.

Insecurity and loneliness, perhaps the most pathetic problems of old age, are important considerations. Proposed Government legislation will provide higher pensions and increased financial assistance to those in need.

To those who have grown old in loneliness—there are more than 61,000 old people in Institutions alone in Britain—the visit of a helpful and sympathetic friend is of great service. It is through these relationships that social workers can discover—and assist—the special needs of old folk.

Explanation of new Government provisions for pensions, medical care and rationing, for example, is greatly appreciated. Visitors, too, can often help to improve living arrangements, suggest useful occupations and introduce old folk to a local club.

Any particular need which is outside the visitor's scope is reported to the organisation which has asked for the visit, or to the assistance Board, the Government organisation administering financial aid.

Home Help Scheme

A Home Help scheme enables many people to continue an independent life when otherwise they would have to be removed to a Home. Selected women, who look upon the work as a form of service, give regular domestic help, paid by the welfare authority reimbursed by a Ministry of Health grant.

Feeding presents particular difficulties to old people who cannot manage to stand in queues and often find difficulty in preparing and cooking a meal.

Lunch clubs, where substantial and well-cooked meals are served in a friendly atmosphere for few pence, provide an excellent solution. Mobile canteen services are also operating in various parts of the country, supply hot mid-day meals to elderly, infirm people.

It is through their clubs however that the old folk are solving their greatest problem—loneliness. Thousands of old people have found a new focal point of social contact in these clubs, where they meet friends play games, read and gossip over a cup of tea. Entertainments and excursions are arranged, handicrafts and occupations encouraged, and parties held periodically. A small membership fee, which includes refreshments, is often charged to make members feel that these clubs are their own concern and not a charity.

All clubs are encouraged to decide their own programmes. At Sheffield, old-age pensioners are cultivating allotments, and Liverpool club members invite friendless old people from the Institution to the clubs each week.

Typical of the manner in which these clubs are appreciated is the remark made recently by a 94-year-old member of the 'Darby and Joan" Club, Streatham. "Don't you wish you were 60, so that you could join the Club, too?" he asked.

Housing Schemes

Special attention is being given to the needs of old people in dealing with Britain's gigantic housing problem. Although it will be some time before there can be much progress in building houses specially designed for old people, existing property is being converted into flats.

Many local authorities have their own housing programmes for old people, and the London County Council Social Welfare Committee are also considering the provision of amenities for elderly, infirm people, with domestic help, special cooking and bathing facilities and a resident woman supervisor.

Glasgow Corporation already has a housing scheme for old folk which includes a general dining room, an assembly hall for social purposes and a bowling green.

More voluntary residential homes for old people needing more attention than they can receive in their own homes, holiday and convalescent homes are also projected.

Austerity Plus

BY GEORGE MARTIN

Even now, over a year after the end of hostilities, people in Britain has still to put up with the comprehensive wartime rationing system.

Bread-rationing, which was avoided during the two World Wars, was for the first time introduced on July 21. Admittedly, one sees now a little more imported fruit in the shops than during the war years. But it is quickly, sold, and the housewife is still restricted to the dull and monotonous wartime menu only varied by more plentiful supplies of fresh fish. Otherwise still the same austerity in food prevails.

From time to time, some French Camembert or Danish cheese is on sale. It is quickly bought even by people who formerly would not have cared foreign cheese because everybody feels the need for some change in his menu. But as such cheese is sold on points; the buyer has to forego some other of the less essential items which are all only obtainable on points.

There is no luxury feeding in restaurants either. The charge for meal is still restricted to 5s. (with special additions to cover the overhead costs in a few luxury places). Nobody can obtain more than three courses and bread counts now as a separate course.

Nevertheless, the general health in Britain has remained good throughout all these years of restriction.

Infant mortality shows a steady decline. This is a result of the policy of the Ministry of Food. Its first aim was "to ensure that supplies of essential foodstuffs at controlled prices are available to meet the requirements of all types of consumers and in all parts of the country.". In the course of the war, the aims broadened and the emphasis changed. The control of prices and distribution extended well beyond what could be regarded as "essential foodstuffs."

The Ministry's responsibility toward special "vulnerable" types of consumers — children, expectant mothers and invalids went beyond the limits originally foreseen. Nutritional considerations also played a larger part than was thought likely when the original plans were drawn up before the war. As differential rationing was avoided so far as possible apart from the "vulnerable" groups (only now a general differentiating between consumer classes has been introduced in the bread scheme), communal eating facilities were provided for workers to supplement their rations by meals away from home

As a result of this policy, luxury feeding has been severely restricted and the equitable distribution of the available foodstuffs has led to a levelling off in the consumption of the different classes of the population. It should not be forgotten that in the days of apparent plenty before the war nearly half of Britain's population did not get sufficient of the nutrients for a balanced diet. This fact, established by the pioneer work carried out in the field of dietary surveys was due mainly to poverty, but also in part to poor selection and purchase of food. A start was made before the war to supply certain special foods for expectant mothers and children suffering from malnutrition and also to provide milk, free or at a low price, for children in school.

Nutritional considerations became very important when in the course of the war food imports had to be much reduced below the levels originally envisaged. Purely nutritional planning of imports was impossible since the Ministry could not overlook the psychological importance of the traditional foods for the well-being of the population.

Special measures were, however, soon taken to maintain the supply of essential nutrients. One of the first steps was the addition of vitamins A and D to all margarine sold to the public, thus making margarine nutritionally equivalent to the butter it was increasingly to replace. The higher extraction of flour provides a greater intake of vitamin B (temporarily synthetic vitamin B was added before the introduction of the wartime loaf in 1942)

Even though dark bread never has become popular in Britain, the higher extraction has improved the national diet not only by increasing the content of vitamin B, but also by providing in the bread a larger amount of other nutrients particularly iron. As the high-extraction flour contains phytic acid, which renders unavailable part of the calcium contained in the diet, an addition of pure calcium carbonate has been made obligatory; this addition is large enough to increase the total calcium intake.

Much has been said about the National Milk Scheme and the Milk in Schools Scheme, which secure sufficient milk for the 'vulnerable' groups—expectant mothers, infants and school children Priority was later also given to adolescents and certain classes

(Continued In Col. 3)

600 Animal Types Becoming Extinct; 100 Gone Already

WASHINGTON,: Slowly but surely, wild animals are disappearing from a man-dominated world. In the nearly 2,000 years of the Christian era alone, approximately 100 species and subspecies of mammals have become extinct and 600 others now are vanishing.

And the rate of extinction is accelerating. More than 60 per cent of the losses have occurred during the last century and nearly half of thtm during the last half-century as man has intruded more and more into the world's wild place.

Such is the revelation of a report just issued by the American Committee for international wild life protection. North America has been almost the worst offender, accounting for 27 extinct species. The very worst picture, however, is afforded by the West Indies where, since the landing of Columbus, 41 types of animals have completely disappeared.

How Species Die

The species have vanished in the West Indies for a reason which does not obtain elsewhere—natural senility. They were almost in an Eden. Very few flesh-eating animals lived there. The result was that there was little struggle for existence. The unfit as well as the fit survived and bred freely. The result, according to the conclusion of the Committee report, was that stocks became weakened to the point where they could not survive.

Australia, whose native mammals now are in greatest danger of extinction, affords a somewhat different picture. There, when the first white men came, there was only one native flesh-eater. The newcomers introduced creatures like the fox and the dog. These are still raising havoc with the old-fashioned, pouched mammals, among whom the same extinction forces as in the West Indies also have been operating for many generations.

Europe's record is very good. Only six species have become extinct in 2,000 years and most of these disappeared early. They include the European lion, wild horse and bison. The chief reason for the survival of most European mammals, it is held, is the severe restrictions placed on hunting which, until quite recently, has been confined largely to private estates.

Asia also has a fairly good record. One of its mammals in present danger of extinction is the Rhinoceros, due largely to the high value set on its horns in powdered form in Chinese medicine. The Sable of the Siberian forests faced extinction a few years ago, due to the increased demand for sable coats the world over Now, however, it is rigidly protected.

(Copyright Nana)

(Continued from Col. 4)

of invalids. Special supplies of eggs are also allocated to expectant mothers and infants. National Milk Cocoa is being distributed to satisfy the special needs of adolescents.

The development of communal feeding — in restaurants and industrial canteens — made it possible to provide for the special needs of the heavy worker, especially in meat.

Apart from these deliberate measures the general increase in employment and in the level of earnings played its part in the improvement of nutrition. People have been able to spend more on food, the price of which was kept within the reach of all classes. In contrast to the inter-war years, very few people were unable to afford an adequate diet.

This had been confirmed by the Wartime Food Surveys carried out by the Ministry. Details of food purchases collected from 600 to 700 working-class families have shown that on the whole the diet has been up to requirements with the exception of vitamin A. Similar surveys of middle-class households proved that their diet was about the same as that of the working-class households. This reflects the general levelling-out of food distribution during the war.

INTERNATIONAL SNAIL WATCHERS!

Courtesy—News Chronicle.

Our Delhi Letter

The Services And The Interim Government

Plea For New Conventions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI.

The Governor of Bengal, Sir Federick Burrows is a great man. His is a case of "From Engine-shed to Government House." His Excellency recently was pleased to inform His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the number of dead from rioting in Eastern Bengal was low and could be counted in three figures. New Delhi was shocked but could not help laughing at this huge joke wantonly played on the people of Bengal.

An equally illustrious war figure, now gone into the shade is His Majesty the Bong of Wong, the King of Head hunters on the Assam Frontier. According to unconfirmed reports His Majesty the Bong of Wong counted the Global War casualties in three figures, including the British token casualties of twenty-three Indians. Another view is that His Excellency was actually referring to cattle casualties, which the rioters had slaughtered to celebrate their victory over the forces of law and order. The King can do no wrong nor can the King's Indian Governor, unless the victims of mob fury were Britishers.

This will be borne out by the unfortunate case of Sir Thomas Stewart the Governor of Bihar in August 1942. During the then Excellency's rule of Bihar, two Canadians were killed by a riotous mob. In order to re-instate the temporary loss of British prestige in Bihar, bullets were rained from aeroplanes. Shortly afterwards, Sir Thomas Stewart discovered that the climate of Patna did not suit him. He took leave left India and resigned from the Indian Civil Service.

Flying Truths

His Excellency's Report to the British Cabinet reminds me of another similar report current in New Delhi. The Disposals Directorate, it appears deputed one of its officers to make an inventory of motor trucks, lying on the Assam border. The person concerned flew over the area and made his report, on the basis of which the whole lot of motor trucks were sold to a commercial firm. Incidentally, the firm having purchased the motor trucks established its lien on a re-conditioning plant in Calcutta which was also sold to this firm even below the competitive offers.

His Excellency also flew over the disturbed areas in the Eastern Bengal, not once but twice. His agility is greatly appreciated, obviously by his countrymen, who were greatly impressed by his Report to the British Cabinet and were greatly relieved that the number of casualties had been kept down to three figures only

Perfect Stoic

Here is a Governor of a Province, which is still under the British domination. In his brief tenure of office, two ghastly massacres of innocents have taken place within two months. In the Instrument of Instructions granted to him on his appointment as the Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows was charged by the King as follows:—

"Our Governor shall interpret his Special Responsibility for safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities. And generally our Governor shall do all that in him lies to maintain standards of good administration to promote all measures making for moral, social and economic welfare and tending to fit all classes of population to take their due share in the public life and Government of the Province; and to secure amongst all classes and creeds co-operation, goodwill and mutual respect for religious beliefs and sentiments." Judging from the standard laid down by the King, Sir Frederick Burrows is a highly successful failure. He will take precedence over Hebert of the Great Bengal Famine Fame. The train of which he is the engine driver is nearly wrecked. His greatness lies in being a perfect stoic. What is life after all of a dark Indian!

Delhi Power Politics

Sardar Patel had a two-day conference of the Provincial Premiers to discuss the future of all-India services. One view here is that fitting in of the existing personnel of the all-India services into the changed environments is even more important than their future recruitment.

There has been a change of Government at the Centre, but this change has been of the surface only. The internal fabric of the Government has remained in tact. On the British analogy, the internal fabric of the Government should always remain in tact. In fact its remaining in tact is the basic and fundamental condition for the success of democratic institutions in this country. And yet there is a difference between England and India. Unlike Great Britain, services have ruled India for over last one hundred and fifty years. Public services of this country have been literally and virtually public masters, public rulers and public administrators.

In India's struggle for freedom public services with their loyalty to their employers had had to prosecute men, who have become the Government of India of today. On the top, the Congress has entered the Central Executive with a definite plan to reorganise the Services, to abolish the Secretary of State's control over them and even to reduce their emoluments. The Muslim League, on the other hand, has not entered the Central Executive in agreement with the Congress but in spite of it. It is a well-known fact that services are not free from communalism. In fact the services are becoming two hostile camps. The Congress has distrust of services; the League has not and it is feared that in their struggle for self-preservation the services will take full advantage of the Divided Cabinet.

"All Power" Keys

One view here is that servicemen in the key positions in the Government of India are all powerful. How long their power will remain depends on the statesmanship of the Congress and League members of the Cabinet. The Interim Government shall have to tackle this question, it is generally felt here. Two courses are possible. Either a Departmental Secretary and his staff become purely non-communal and non-partisan on the British Model or they shall have to make room for those, whom a Minister can implicitly trust and has confidence in. The game of talking in soft voices and digging out distant relationships with the Cabinet Ministers shall have to be given up. To sup with the British, to talk in terms of party politics and to think for themselves shall no longer pay.

Another admiral British practice could be adopted at New Delhi with advantage. In England, the whole staff of the King is changed with a change in the Government. The King, for instance, is not permitted to have a conservative private secretary when Labour is in office and vice versa. Even chambermaids and barbers are changed. A similar practice could be adopted in the case of Governor-General.

Why Not A New Convention

It is true that the Private Secretary to the Governor-General has lately been divested of good many of his powers, which have been transferred to the Cabinet Secretary. And yet he still remains the power behind the Viceregal Throne. He has the ear of the Governor-General. With only two exceptions—those of Lord Willingdon and Lord Linlithgow—a private secretary to the Governor-General belongs to Indian Civil Service and generally to its Punjab cadre. He can play a great and leading role, if he wants to. In some cases, the P. S. V.'s have been de-facto Governor-General, just as in the Expanded Executive Council, some members were 'Rubber Stamp Members'.

The Interim Government should therefore persuade the Governor-General to evolve a convention under which a non-servicemen shall become his Private Secretary. Admitedly, there are difficulties to such a course in the present state of communal unrest and the present Private Secretary to Lord Wavell has kept himself above board. But all conventions involve matters of Principle and it is a matter of principle that Governor-General's Private Secretary should be a non-servicemen.

It is said that the King of England reigns but does not rule. The Viceroy of India, till late ruled but did not reign. The President of the French Republic neither rules nor reigns. The Services in India rule and reign. They may continue to reign, but their rule shall have to be terminated, if democracy has to have a chance in this country. So unite the forces of the Congress and the League.

Retired, 65-year old wage earners constitute 40 per cent. of the total beneficiaries of the United States Old Age and Survivors Insurance Program. The worker shown here is being shown how he may retire if he wishes and claim monthly benefits based on his earning during employment.

(See article on Back cover).

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Indian Labour Officials Visit Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Two high officials of the Indian Labour Department stopped in Washington on their way home from the recent International Labour Organization conference at Montreal, Canada, to consult with U.S Labour Department officials. Mohammed Aslam Under Secretary and S. P Saksena, Director of Labour Relations, spent several days with David A. Morse Assistant Secretary of Labour in charge of foreign labour matters, and other U.S. Labour Department officials, discussing operation of the Department's policy and programme for foreign labour affairs, and its work in the fields of labour legislation and labour welfare.

The visit of the two Indian labour officials helped to lay the foundation for close future co-operation between the labour departments of India and the United States. The U. S. Labour Department last spring adopted an expanded programme of activity in foreign labour matters and established the office of assistant secretary in charge of such matters. (U.S.I.S.).

JOINT CONTROL OF OIL IN NORTH PERSIA

Soviet-Persian Agreement Still Valid, Say Official Circles In Teheran

TEHERAN, October 26. (Reuter): The Soviet-Persian agreement to set up a joint oil company to operate in north Persia is still valid according to official circles here.

The agreement, reached last April, was to have been submitted to the Persian Parliament within seven months from March 24 but elections for a new Parliament have not yet been held.

Persian public opinion generally is in favour of the agreement. Since it is hoped in return for the Persian Government's meeting Russia's wishes in this respect, Russia will guarantee Persian independence and help to restore an effective union of Azerbaijan with the rest of the country.

Separation Of Judiciary From Executive

MADRAS, Oct. 25 (A.P.A.): The hope that the scheme for separation of the Executive and Judiciary, sponsored by the Madras Government, would be put through by the end of this year, was expressed by the Minister for Law Mr. K. Bashyam, today.

In an interview with the Associated Press of America, Bashyam said that the Committee appointed by the Madras Government was still at work though they had finished their task in the main, except for small matters yet to be settled.

Asked about the main features of the scheme, the Minister said it contemplated the appointment of a separate officer, called the District Magistrate, who would be different and distinct from the District Collector. The District Magistrate would be in charge of the Subordinate Judiciary of the district, and would be free from, and independent of Revenue officials. Under the scheme, Bashyam added, he would have under him First Class Magistrates, sub-Magistrates and Magistrates of the Second and Third Class, whose work he would have to review from time to time.

The question whether the District Magistrate should be wholly under Government or under the High Court was "actively engaging the attention of the Committee", Bashyam said. "I cannot give you the exact recommendations of the Committee. But I am sure everybody will realise that the scheme being an experimental one almost for the first time and ahead of other provinces, some time should elapse for the Government to try out the experiment and see how far it succeeds."

Bashyam added that he was "ambitious" and hoped to see it put through by the end of this year. The Law Minister also pointed out that the scheme had been advocated for a long time by the Indian National Congress.

The policy underlying the scheme, he said, had been generally accepted in this Province and in other Provinces. He had been told the other Provinces were going to see how the subject would be tackled by the Madras Government.

"If I succeed in putting it through, I shall be proud that I have done something for my country" Bashyam concluded.

LEAGUE MEMBERS SWORN IN

FULL CABINET MEETING; NEHRU AND LIAQUAT ALI JOINTLY CONFER WITH VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26. (A.P.I.): Four Muslim League members of the Interim Government were sworn in this morning. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, the Scheduled Caste representative from Bengal, took charge by telegram. Other members of the Government were present at the ceremony.

Before driving to the Viceroy's House for the ceremony, the League members called on Mr. M. A. Jinnah and received his good wishes. A large crowd of Muslim League supporters had gathered in front of Mr. Jinnah's residence and on both sides of the road leading to the Viceroy's House and gave an enthusiastic ovation to the League members.

After the ceremony the full cabinet held a meeting for half an hour. Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan then had a brief conference with the Viceroy. Later Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Pandit Nehru met His Excellency.

From the Viceroy's House the new members drove to the Secretariat and went to their respective departments and spent some time there.

They will meet the press in the evening.

Jawahar To Be Leader Of House

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.): Nine members of the Interim Government will sit in the Central Assembly. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be Leader of the House and the other members will be Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Dr. John Mathai, Mr C. Raja Gopalachariar, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. J. N. Mandal Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan Mr. I. I. Chundrigar.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha will be Chief Government Whip.

In the Council of State the remaining five members will sit with Mr. Abdur Rab Nishtar as Leader of the House. The other members are Mr. C. H. Bhabha, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh.

Re-Shuffling Of Portfolios

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

A "communique" issued from the Viceroy's House this evening said:—

"The portfolios to be held by the representatives of the Muslim League who have recently been appointed members of the Interim Government have been allotted by His Excellency the Governor-General as follows:—

"MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, Finance;

"MR. I. I. CHUNDRIGAR, Commerce;

"MR. ABDUR RAB NISHTAR, Communications (Post and Air);

"MR. GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN, Health;

"MR. JOGENDRA NATH MANDAL, Legislative

"The consequent changes among the other portfolios are as follows:—

"DR. JOHN MATTHAI, Industries and Supplies;

"MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Education and Arts;

"MR. C. H BHABHA, Works Mines and Power.

"The other portfolios remain as before i.e.

"Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations;

"Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home and Information and Broadcasting;

"Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food and Agriculture;

"Mr Asaf Ali, Transport and Railways.

"Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence;

"Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour.

CHATTERJEE TO FAST FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

By HAROLD GUARD
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 25. (U.P.A.): Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India has been notified that starting midnight, October 31, Krisna Kumar Chatterjee will "fast unto death in London" unless the British Government declares India's unequivocal independence immediately.

Chatterjee, a 27-year-old Calcutta Brahmin who at present weighs about 100 pounds, said it was his "considered intention" to lay down his life in the cause of India's freedom if necessary at the doorway to Whitehall's sombre India Office which, he is convinced, still holds the key to Indian freedom.

Chatterjee circulated his intention to fast unto death by letters to Premier Attlee, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Wavell, the Indian High Commissioner to London and George Bernard Shaw. Copies were airmailed to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, M.A. Jinnah and Bengal Premier H. S. Suhrawardy.

Chatterjee's avowed alternatives to his death by starvation are assurances by the British Government, firstly, of immediate unequivocal independence for India; secondly, the replacement of the Bengal League Ministry by a Congress-League coalition; thirdly, British troops and officials will be restrained from 'fomenting communal disturbances;" and fourthly, those responsible for the hooliganism in Bengal will be brought to justice.

Chatterjee told me, "I decided to lay down my life in London because one life passes unnoticed in India where thousands are dying for freedom. If I die here it will not pass unnoticed—if necessary I will die on the steps to the India Office."

Chatterjee, clad in a Gandhi cap and homespun Khadi cloth, recently carried the Indian tricolour to the Paris Peace Conference, where he pleaded India's cause with Soviet Foreign Commissar V. Molotov.

"Molotov was very kind to me and promised to do everything he could for India," Chatterjee said.

HAGANAH DISAPPROVES OF TERRORIST ACTS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 25 (U.P.A.): The latest acts of terrorism carried out by Palestine Jews have led the Haganah—underground army of the Jewish Agency and itself strongly anti-British—to profess condemnation of them.

While strong police forces today questioned hundreds of Jewish suspects following the explosions which rocked central Jerusalem last night, Haganah's radio was heard to say, "On no account will we give Britain any assistance in tracking down the rival groups of the Jewish underground, although we do not approve of their methods and tactics."

The Radio emphasized that Haganah would continue its struggle against the British, although only by "legitimate means."

British troops patrolled the streets of central Jerusalem for several hours after the explosions last night. Today the situation was reported to be quiet.

TEHERAN, Oct. 24 (Reuter).—Col. Hedjazi, former Commander of a Division in the Southern Persian Province of Khuzistan, was appointed Chief of the Third Bureau of the Persian War Ministry today, it was officially announced.

Autumn Session Of Central Legislature

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

During the ensuing Autumn Session of the Central Legislative Assembly which will commence on Monday, the 28th October, 1946, the following days have been allotted for the transaction of non-official business:—

Bills—7th and 15th November, 1946.

Resolutions—8th and 16th November 1946.

Ballots for the non-official Bills and Resolutions will be held on the 22nd, 30th and 31st instant.

Members in charge of non-official Bills already introduced who wish to proceed with them on Thursday, the 7th November, 1946, have been requested to give sufficient notice of the next motion which they intend to make in regard to such Bills to allow of their relative precedence being determined by ballot under sub-order (3) of Standing Order 7 A on Friday, the 1st November, 1946.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Autumn Session of the Council of State will commence on the 7th November, 1946. Two days have been allotted namely 7th and 13th November, for the transaction of non-official business. Ballots for the same will be held on the 22nd and 28th October, 1946.

23 Nazi Doctors Indicted

Charged With Murdering Thousands In Germany's Euthanasia Programme

NUREMBURG, Oct. 26, (APA): Twenty-three Nazi Doctors were indicted yesterday on charges of murdering "hundreds of thousands" of human beings in Germany's Eruthanasia programme and through medical experiments carried out on concentration camp prisoners.

Hitler's personal physician, Karl Brandt, and one woman doctor, Herta Oberhauser, are among those who will face trial some time next month in the first of a series of war crimes prosecutions by special American Military Courts.

The German Eruthanasia programme "involved the systematic and secret examination of the aged, insane and incurably ill or deformed children by gas, lethal injections and other means in hospitals and asylums," the indictment charged, adding "such persons were regarded as useless eaters and a burden to the German war machine. Their relatives were informed that they had died from natural causes."

Hope For More Friendly Soviet Attitude Towards Greece

ATHENS, Oct. 25 (U.P.A.): Hopes that Russia might soon adopt a more friendly attitude toward Greece were expressed by Premier Constantin Tsaldaris in Athens today when he gave a general outline of the foreign, economic and international policies his government intended to pursue, presiding over a conference of all leaders of the Greek Parliamentary Parties.

Tsaldaris declared that while Greece should continue her efforts to see her national claims realized, she should at the same time follow a "policy of friendship in all directions."

German Works Being Shifted To Russia?

BERLIN, October 25. (A.P.A.): Berlin Social Democratic Party headquarters, in a statement quoting "reliable sources", said today that the Zeiss Works and the Schott Optical Lens Company in Jena are being shifted to Russia. No confirmation of this report could be obtained from official or other sources.

As recently as a month ago, an Associated Press of America correspondent, on an election tour in the Russian zone, found the Zeiss plant operating at full blast with the Russians taking 90 per cent of the output.

U. S., BRITAIN PROTEST OVER EVACUATION OF GERMAN WORKERS

BERLIN, Oct. 25 (U.P.A.): Britain and the United States tonight protested to Russia against the mass removals of German skilled Technicians and labourers from factories in the Soviet sector of Berlin to new jobs in Russia.

The protests were made late today in the weekly meeting of the four Allied commanders of Berlin.

Russian delegate Major General Alexander Kotikov refused to comment and the protests were referred to the Allied Control Council.

"KALKI" DIWALI SUPPLEMENT

This bumper issue published by the Kalki Press, Madras, is noteworthy for its art highlights, apart from its high-class Tamil literary contributions. Dance themes seem to have inspired the artists, and the paintings "Arjuna learning Dancing from Urvasi" and "Sivananda Nadanam" by Kanu Desai and "Bali Dance in Kuravanji" by Varma have captured the spirit and the classic cult of the "Body Beautiful" in lines and colours. The discovery of "Greater Ajanta" in the art works of Tanjore temple and in the frescoes of Sitannavasal near Trivandrum is fully illustrated and gives a new angle to the study of art, sculpture and archaeology. Mr. R. Krishnamurthy, the well-known Tamil novelist and Editor of "Kalki", has blossomed forth in this issue as a Classic composer of no mean order. His composition "Vandadum Solai" has been used for a Diwali record in H. M. V. by Srimati M. S. Subbulakshmi. Those who have had the privilege of listening to his record, recently released, are intrigued whether the composing excellence has made it the Song Beautiful or whether one of India's ace-vocalists has given an extra-dimension to the composition and made it great. The literary contributions of Rajaji, "T. K. C.", Shuddhananda Bharathi and other Tamil writers adorn this volume and eloquently speak of the glory of Tamil that is Tamil Nadu.

Liaquat Defines Policy:

League Out For Complete Freedom For Two 'Major Nations'

WILL STRIVE TO BRING DOWN RICH AND RAISE POORER

"Pakistan Means Freedom Both For Hindus And Muslims, And Security And Justice For Minorities"

"No Question Of Assurance To Anybody— We Know What Our Duty Is: No Joint Or Collective Responsibility Under Present Constitution Of Govt."

NEW DELHI, October 26. (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, today, explained the Muslim League's intentions and ideals in entering the Interim Government. Addressing his first press conference as a member of the Government he made these points:—

"The Muslim League has decided to enter the Interim Government in the interest of Muslim India and the peoples of this vast sub-continent.

"We are a responsible organisation; we know what our duty is and there is no question of any assurances to anybody.

This Government has been formed under the present constitution and as such there is no such thing as joint or collective responsibility.

'India, A Land Of Nationalities'

NEW DELHI Oct. 26 (API): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said, "We are aware of the great responsibility which we have undertaken and I can assure you that it is not with a light heart that we have decided to enter the Interim Government. The Muslim League has decided to enter the Interim Government in the interests of Muslim India and the peoples of this vast Sub-Continent."

India, he said, was not a nation: It was a land of Nationalities. "Unless you have a Government which has in it the representatives of all the nationalities that inhabit this vast Sub-Continent, you cannot have either peace or goodwill among the peoples of India. In India, to my mind, it is not possible nor is it advisable, to have a one-party Government. No Government, especially at this time when there are so many serious problems which we have to face, can tackle successfully these problems unless it can claim to represent all the nationalities of this country."

"WE KNOW WHAT OUR DUTY IS."

Referring to press reports that the League had entered the Government after giving assurances and undertakings, he said: "We are a responsible organisation. We know what our duty is, and there is no question of giving any assurance to anybody. We have entered this Government to look after the interests of the peoples of this land of ours. We know what our responsibility is, and we know how to discharge that responsibility. I want to make it clear, that it is our intention and determination to work in harmony with our colleagues in the Executive Council. We have no desire that this Government should become an arena of strife. We have enough of strife outside in the country, and we want that that strife outside should end. We want that there should be peace in the country; we want that all this ill-will which exists to-day should disappear. I do not think that there is any Indian who can be proud of what has been happening throughout the length and breadth of India during the last few months.

PEACE—THE CRYING NEED!

"We feel that our entry into the Government may establish—and we hope it will establish—a peaceful atmosphere outside. India needs a peaceful atmosphere more to-day than it ever did, because there are so many problems which have sprung up—problems that always follow in the wake of war, which have got to be dealt with."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan went on: "It will be the determined effort of my colleagues and myself of the Muslim League it will be our first duty, to take steps to ameliorate the condition of the masses, whose interests have been criminally ignored in the past. Every action that we take, every policy that we follow, will have that background, will have that desire of improving the lot of the man in the street.

"BRINGING DOWN RICH AND RAISING POOR"

"With regard to my particular portfolio of Finance, the policy which I shall follow will be not to make the rich richer and the poor poorer but to bring down the rich and raise up the poor."

"COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR 2 MAJOR NATIONS"

The future of India, he believed could only be secured if there was complete freedom for the two major nations, the Hindus and Muslims, and complete security and justice guaranteed to the minorities in this land.

"Whatever shape or form the future Constitution of India may take, if it is not based on this fundamental principle, I fear that our troubles will not be over. Our troubles can only be over when every nationality feels that it is free to develop itself in accordance with its own ideals, its own culture, its own ideology. We can only have peace when every minority can feel that its interests are safe and secure, and the future rule of India is not based on numbers, but is based on equity, justice and fair-play.

"NO JOINT RESPONSIBILITY"

He went on:—"This Government has been formed under the present Constitution, and as such there is no such thing as joint or collective responsibility. But at the same time it should be the desire and determination of every member of the Government to work in harmony and in co-operation for the good of the man in the street. We should work not for the purpose of our party gains or party losses but for the good of the general mass of the people and I feel that if all the members of the Government who are responsible for their own departments work in that spirit of co-operation and harmony, this Government should be able to achieve substantial success. This is indeed a novel experiment which we

(Continued on Page 16.)

'FAG' STUMP THROWN AT NEHRU'S CAR

NEW DELHI, October 26. (A.P.I.): A lighted cigarette end was thrown in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's car as he drove into the Viceroy's House and a small portion of the rear seat was found burnt. Similar lighted cigarette ends were also thrown into the car of Mr. Asaf Ali.

6 Dead And 22 Wounded In City

Mobs Fired On 3 Times: Running Saloon-Car Fires 2 Rounds And Disappears

BOMBAY, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): A Press note issued by the Director of Information says:

Four persons have died and 18 others have been wounded by stabbing and in firing till the evening. the police apened fire on three occasions. One person was killed and two others were wounded by bullets.

The areas which have reported knife-attacks since this morning are: Kamathipura, Sewri Nuil Bazar Byculla, Nagpada, Parel, Lal Baug, Worli, and Malabar Hill. Six arrests have been made in the last named place.

TOLL TILL 8 P. M.

Late six more stabbing incidents occurred till 8 p. m. Saturday including one in Vile Parle and another in Dadar.

Reporting this, a press note issued by the Director of Information Bombay, at midnight says: "Two of these attacks which took place in Lal Baug and Lower Parel respectively proved fatal. Other localities which reported stabbing incidents in the latter part of the day are Agripada and Parel.

"One person was assaulted with sticks in Matunga.

"Petty shops restaurants were targets of looters in Worli area, where police fired 12 rounds. One person was killed.

RUNNING CAR FIRES 2 ROUNDS

"Two rounds were fired from a running saloon-car proceeding northward from Lal Baug. member of the public chased the car as far as Matunga, from where a telephonic message was sent to Mahim Kurla and Ghatkopar to arrest the car. So far, however, the car has not been traced

"An acid bottle was thrown at police guard in the Pydhoni area, but no one was injured."

EMERGENCY PERIOD RENEWED

BOMBAY, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have renewed the proclamation of emergency for a further period of one month, with effect from October 23, according to a Gazette Extraordinary.

The proclamation states that the Government of Bombay are satisfied that the public tranquillity in Greater Bombay continues to be disturbed.

CURFEW ORDER MODIFIED

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has modified the Order, in the City with effect from October 25, 1946. According to the modified order, the hours of curfew will be between 8-0 p. m. and 6 a. m. in the areas and places lying South of a line drawn from Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, S. Bridge, Victoria Gardens Road (South), Love Lane Mazagaon Road, Wadi Bunder Road, to the Sea and between 7 p. m. and 6 a.m. in the areas and places North of the line.

18 Killed And 60 Injured In Calcutta

Police Open Fire Dozen Times: Suhrawardy's Warning To Law-Breakers

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): Calcutta was again in a disturbed State on Saturday when eighteen persons killed and over 60 injured as a result of stabbing, police firing assaults and clashes between rival parties, states a Bengal Press Advisory, Committee release this evening The police had to open fire on

(Continued on Page 16.)

STOP PRESS

LATEST TOLL OF CALCUTTA RIOTS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26. (A.P.I.): About 20 persons were killed and 73 injured in to-day's incidents in Calcutta and its suburbs upto 9-30 p.m. states a bulletin issued by the Indian National Ambulance Corps.

Martial Law In 2 Taluks Of Travancore Proclaimed

C. P. Advises Students Not To Take Part In Politics

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): Martial Law has been proclaimed in two taluks of Travancore State—Ambalapuzha and Shetalla, following the disturbances yesterday.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer the Dewan, announced this in the course of his speech, this morning inaugurating the Agricultural Society in Travancore, in the presence of a representative gathering of citizens from all parts of the State and leading state guests.

The Dewan referred to the disturbed conditions prevailing in the above localities. While stressing Government's determination to meet force with force, if necessary, the Dewan urged leaders of political parties and leaders of various organisations in the State to declare openly whether they were on the side of law and order or anarchy.

He warned students of university or colleges against taking active part in political agitation though they were free to discuss whatever subjects they liked in their colleges.

Travancore Govt. Warns Catholic Youth Congress

TRIVANDRUM, October 25. (A.P.I.): Government have noticed that an organisation called Catholic Youth Congress is initiating subversive movements and taking up an attitude of open defiance to Government, says a press communique which adds that in a speech made on October 13 at Trattupettah, the President of the Catholic Youth Congress, Mr. Cheriyan J. Kappan, reiterated the decisions of the Catholic Youth Congress asking cultivators forcibly to occupy forest lands belonging to Government and to cultivate them and promising support to such cultivators.

The Government of Travancore have given several public warnings against such procedure but the Catholic Youth Congress has paid on attention to them. In these circumstances Government have decided to arrest and detain Mr. Cheriyan J. Kappen, President of the Congress, in the hope that such an action would deter such organisations from open defiance of the law.

Mob Raids Police Station

TRIVANDRUM Oct. 25, (A. P. I.): A Mob led by Communists, raided a police station near Alleppey, overpowered and killed a police sub-inspector and three constables.

Telephone and telegraphic communication between Alleppey and Shertallai have been cut and a culvert on the road, connecting the two places, destroyed.

Wireless communication has, however, been established and Government are in constant touch with the local authorities.

Police reinforcements and 300 troops have been despatched to the scene of trouble

The Maharaja of Travancore has placed the State Forces under the command of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar the Dewan, and has conferred on him the rank of Lieutenant-General.

MEETINGS BANNED

VIRUDHUNAGAR, Oct. 24, (A.P.I.): As a result of tension between Communists and Congressmen in the town the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sivakasi, has banned meetings and processions within the municipal limits under Section 30 Police Act, for a period of one month.

Br. Accuses Soviet Of 'Reckless Use Of Veto'

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (A.P.A.): Britain last night accused the Soviet Union of "reckless use" of the veto, and warned that, if the practice continues, the United Nations Security Council will "play no part at all."

Philip Noel Baker, in a sweeping British policy speech before the General Assembly, appealed dramatically to Russia to help examine what has happened in the Council, and then agree on measures by which "we can make a new and better start."

Noel Baker declared that the United Nations cannot amend the Charter to discard the veto as spokesmen of several smaller nations urged but he appealed for steps short of that to limit its use. He also called for greater energy in the military staff committee to organise United Nations armed forces, and to prepare plans for a system of regulation of national armaments.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas, judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs 5, 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P. O. Madras.

Mrs. Pandit Claims Important Position For India In U.N.O.

DEMANDS REDRESS OF S.A. INDIANS IN NAME OF COLOURED PEOPLES

FLUSHING MEADOW, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Loud applause greeted Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation when she told the United Nations General Assembly that it was the first time that an Indian delegation to an international assembly was speaking in the name of a National Government.

She stressed that India did not yet play a sufficiently effective part in the United Nations and added that the contribution India had made in resistance to aggression and her role in world economy "entitle her to a place in important organs of the United Nations."

AGAINST NAZISM

Mrs. Pandit said: "As a majority country geographically in a strategic position in the Indian Ocean with significant relations and cultural ties with her neighbours in Asia, the contribution she has made in resistance to aggression and the cause of human freedom and her role in world economy entitle her to a place in important organs of the United Nations.

I would mention the Security and Trusteeship Council and an adequate share in the administration of the organisation. We are confident that this assembly will readily recognise and respond adequately to these desires.

"Hitherto as a dependent country our relations with the rest of the world were perforce not of our choice or making. Today the Government of India have announced the outlines of an independent foreign policy.

"We believe that peace and freedom are indivisible and denial of freedom anywhere must lead to conflict and war. We repudiate utterly the Nazi doctrine of racialism wheresoever and in whatever form it may be practised.

We seek no dominion over others, we claim to privileged position over other peoples, but we do claim equal and honourable treatment for our people wherever they may go and we cannot accept any discrimination against them.

NOT NARROW ISSUE.

Mrs. Pandit said: "For this reason and as a demonstration we expect the United Nations to implement in practice principles and basis of civilised life which has been embodied in the charter. We have brought before the assembly the treatment of Indians by South Africa, a member state and signatory to the charter.

The way this assembly treats issue and disposes of this is open to the gaze not only of those gathered here but to millions in the world—progressive peoples of all countries, more particularly non-European peoples of the world——who, let it not be forgotten, are an overwhelming section of the human race.

"The issue we have brought before you is by no means narrow or a local one, nor can we accept any contention that a gross and continuing outrage of this kind against the fundamental principles of the charter can be claimed by anyone, and the least of all by a member state, to be a matter of no concern to this assembly.

Bitter memories of racial doctorines in practice of states and Governments are still fresh in the minds of all of us. Their evil and tragic consequences are part of the problems with which we here are called upon to deal.

TROOPS WHICH COMBAT FREEDOM

Mrs. Pandit said: "The use of troops against the national aspirations of the people for the protection of imperial vested interests and virtually as armies of occupation, threatening both the weaker peoples and world peace as a whole, call for unreserved condemnation by the United Nations—and for the demand that all such troops shall be withdrawn.

"The Assembly is, no doubt, aware of the strength and unity of feeling in India on the use of Indian troops in Indonesia and elsewhere. Surely with the Great War ended in victory for freedom, it is time to end these lesser wars waged for the Empire.

SO-CALLED VETO

"Another question on which India will place its considered views before the Assembly is the question of what is called veto. We approach the question with earnest anxiety to help maintain the machinery of collective organisation of peace and security for all. We should protest as sharply as anyone at the abuse of veto as of any other power. I should prefer to look upon the so-called veto in a positive way and as a necessary device for securing that vital decisions by Great Powers rest on unanimity and not in disregard of total opposition to any proposal by one of them.

TRUSTEESHIP

Mrs. Pandit said: "We regret that none of the major political issues examined by the Security Council, with the exception of the Syrian and the Lebanese question, has been satisfactorily or conclusively disposed of. We equally express or regret that not all the mandatory powers have offered to place the territories for which they hold mandates under the United Nations Trusteeship. We are gravely concerned that South Africa purposes that the mandated territory of South-West Africa should be incorporated.

"We move, in spite difficulties, towards closer co-operation and the building of a world Commonwealth. Let us do this with more deliberation and speed. To this end let us direct our energies and remind ourselves that in our unity of purpose and action lies the hope of the world."

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Mr. Phillip Noel-Baker (Britain) pledged British support for the rapid establishment of a trusteeship system, refugee convention, creation of an European economic mission and an International Press Conference.

Referring to economic co-operation he said: "Surely we are no longer free to say—as has been said in recent months—that economic national independence is a first essential, that the International Bank will mean the exploitation of those to whom it lends, that our real purpose is to make shareholders the rulers of the world"

Mr. Baker said, "There are only two alternative to the atomic armament race, that nations must be prepared to forbid not only the manufacture of bombs, but also all the manufacture of fissionable material or must agree to some system of international control."

"This would only be possible if all the countries were willing to open their frontiers and permit freedom of access to the extent necessary to enable control to function," he said.

"That is a simple issue which faces huamnity. Faced with this choice the British Government have no doubt which course the Atomic Energy Commission should adopt.

ATTACK ON FRANCO.

The Venezuelan Delegate, Carlos Eduardo Stolk, said that Franco Spain provided a problem capable of menacing the establishment of international order. The United Nations were in duty bound to take a definite stand.

The Assembly adjourned until 4 p.m. (G. M. T.), on Saturday.

U. S. & Soviet Agree On Veto

Open Debate In General Assembly

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (APA): In a session marked by conciliatory gestures both by the Russians and the United States, the General Committee of the United Nations Assembly last night decided to recommend the veto question for open debate on the Assembly floor.

The threatened fight between Russia and the Western Powers was averted when Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister, Andrei Vishinsky, withdrew his demand that the veto issue be eliminated from the Assembly discussion.

Warren Austin, the American delegate who led the fight against the Soviet proposal, expressed his appreciation of the Soviet withdrawal then yielded on his own proposal which had asked immediate consideration to the veto question by the Assembly.

Under a ruling by M. Paul Henri Spaak, President of the Assembly, the question will be passed on to the Assembly for inclusion in the agenda in a normal way and will be referred to the Assembly's Political Committee.

Senor Guillermo Belt, Cuban delegate and sponsor of the proposal for review of the veto, said he was highly gratified by the spirit of cordiality and co-operation.

HE HOPES

"We believe we may be able to convince others that we are right about the veto, or, perhaps, they may be able to convince us," he said. Vishinsky smiled and remarked, "I hope."

Vishinsky withdrew his proposal to exclude the veto question after meeting almost solid opposition led by Britain and the United States.

Austin declared that Russia's conciliatory attitude is the "best evidence" that the world organisation can and will succeed.

Spanish Paper Attacks Lie

MADRID, October 25. (A.P.A.): Spanish newspapers today attacked Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, denouncing his call for action on Spain as a Russian smokescreen to hide urgent problems now facing the General Assembly.

The Falangist newspaper "Arriba, under a frontpage headline, called it "another Communist coup in UNO," and its frontpage editorial said: "The moth-eaten accusation of 'Fascist', hurled by Lie against the Spanish nation and its relations with Axis Powers, constitutes a typical monument to Communist shamelessness."

No Bilateral Or Food Barter Agreement Allowed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuter): Member nations of the International Emergency Food Council have agreed unanimously not to engage in bilateral or barter food agreements which would interfere with the Council's efforts to feed the hungry areas of the world.

The resolution said that all nations recognised the continued international food shortages and reaffirmed their individual and co-operative responsibility to use food resources in relieving these.

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Prof. M. V. Krishna Rao

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During this period I have preached the gospel of Physical Culture and healthful living to several thousands of persons of all ages throughout the country to enjoy vibrant, powerful health.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 2, 2003.
Muslim: Zilhej 1, 1365.
Parsi: Ardibehest 24, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-37 a.m. Sunset: 6-9 p.m.
Hightide: 01-15. 12-55. Lowtide: 07-02, 18-58.

To-day's Engagements

KRISHNAGANA SABHA: Music recital by Smti. D. K. Pattammal and party at 4 p.m. to-day at the S.I.E.S. School Hall, Matunga.

CONGRESS RASTRA BHASHA SAMITI: The Samiti is in need of Voluntary workers to spread Rastra Bhasha at various centres. Those willing are requested to see the Secretary, at the Congress House, between 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. in the morning and 5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. in the evening except Sundays.

CONGRESS SEVIKA & KUMARIKA DAL: Officers of the Sevika and Kumarika Dal desirous of going to Meerut are requested to come for training at the Congress House at 3-30 p.m. from Monday. Sevikas desirous of going to Meerut and those staying in nearby localities are also required to come for training at 4 p.m. on Monday.

G.I.P. RAILWAY INDIAN INSTITUTE: Divali Treat of the Institute at 8-30 a.m. to-day in the Institute.

BENGALI RESIDENTS TO MEET: General meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay at 3-30 p.m. today at the "Anglo-Bengali School Hall" to consider the present riot situation and devise ways and means to help the province.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: An informal meeting of the candidates, who have filed their nominations for the ensuing election of the Managing Council of the District Congress Committee, at 4 p.m. to-day.

PARSI PANCHAYAT REFORM PARTY: The annual general meeting at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday at the office of the Kaiser-I-Hind, Elphinstone Circle. Fort.

A-WARD FORWARD BLOC: Mr. H. V. Kamath, General Secretary, All-India Forward Bloc, will meet Forward Bloc workers of "A" Ward at 20, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, at 9-30 a.m. to-day.

U.C.O. BANK EMPLOYEES' UNION, BOMBAY: Urgent meeting of the General Body at 9 a.m. tomorrow at the Congress House.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: At 10-30 a.m. to-day at Alexandra Girls' School Hall. Dastur Bode will speak on "O Mazda, come for My Rapture to My Invocations". At 5 p.m. he will speak on the Gathas.

AIR: Mr. A. Jasdanwala will broadcast from AIR Bombay on 'Peacetime Employment' at 9-45 p.m. to-morrow.

AIR: Feature programme based on the life of the late Abdul Karim Khan at 11-45 a.m. to-day. This will be followed by a vocal music recital by Roshanara Begum at 12-15 and again at 10-20 p.m.

EXPORT TRADE PRESS NOTE: Exporters and others holding quotas for mill-made cloth for export to Burma are informed that they will be permitted. if they so desire, to convert the whole or a part of their quota into handloom loongyis. There is shortage of loongyis in Buhma.

I.C.I. STRIKE: The General Motor Workers Union and the Tata Oil Mills Kamgar Union have extended their full support to the I.C.I. strikers. They join the workers in condemning the treatment meted out to Indians by British monopoly concerns in India.

IRAN SHEHENSHAH'S BIRTHDAY RECEPTION: To celebrate the twenty-seventh birthday of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Shehenshah of Iran, a reception was held on Saturday evening at the 'Taj'. Mr. Bahaduri, the Counsel for Iran and Mrs. Bahaduri were the hosts.

The Consular and Diplomatic Corps in Bombay was fully represented at the reception.

8 Arrested For Alleged Attempt At Theft

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Madhavsingh Gurusingh and seven others were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning on charges of having attempted to steal Rs. 10,000 worth of dyes from the Alexandra Docks.

It was stated that Gurusingh and his accomplices were apprehended while in the act of loading 2 drums of dye-stuffs in a military truck. A later search led to the seizure of three more drums. Sub-Inspector Minoo Wazifdar, who conducted the investigations, also recovered two big knives from a truck.

The eight men were ordered by the Magistrate to be remanded into Police custody, pending further enquiries.

"Red Cross" Lorry Driver Arrested

Helped Assailants To Stab Two Sweepers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The sensational story of the miscreants who came in a red cross lorry and stabbed two persons at Mahalaxmi on Thursday, was revealed in the Esplanade Court, when Fakir Shadad, the alleged driver of the lorry was produced before Mr. J. M. Barot, this morning.

It was stated that two sweepers of the Bombay Municipality saw a red-cross lorry approaching towards them when they were proceeding to the Mahalaxmi "durga." When they came near the "durga" it is alleged three persons came out of it and stabbed the two sweepers. Meanwhile. the lorry stopped picked up the assailants and drove away.

It was stated that a police officer chased the lorry and caught it near the Muslim League Office at Worli. Seeing the Police approaching, the assailants fled but Fakir Shadad, alleged driver of the lorry was arrested.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into Police custody.

Later the Police officer made an application stating that the red-cross lorry No. B.M.T. 7568 should be returned to the owner. The Magistrate rejected the application

Mahomed Hussein Rahiman Amir was arrested on the morning of 25th in connection with a stabbing incident on October 20, near the Mahalaxmi Wine Mart, opposite the Paradise Talkies. It was stated that the accused was arrested by the Mahim Police on 22nd for alleged possession of a clasp knife and was released by the Magistrate on a security of Rs. 500 He was remanded into Police custody.

ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED STABBING

Two persons were arrested in connection with the stabbing of a "Gharrywalla" at Mount Road on Thursday afternoon. One of the accused it was alleged, possessed a blood strained knife. Both the accused were remanded into custody.

Ten persons were arrested in incidents at Anjirwadi on Oct. 23 They were ordered to be remanded into jail custody.

Ten persons were arrested in connection with four stabbing incistone throwing at Mazagon on October 25, were remanded into jail custody.

CONVICTIONS

Over 250 persons were produced before Mr. J. M. Barot today. Three of them convicted for carrying lethal weapons and 14 for breach of curfew and others were either bailed out or remanded into custody.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced Bhagirathidas Ramkrishna to 4 months R. I. for possessing a stick and for breach of the curfew order.

BRAHMINS TO INVOKE GOD AGAINST RIOTS

Pained and horrified at the mad carnage that is taking place in the city and other parts of India, the Deccani Brahmins of Bombay have decided to invoke the God Shankar by non-stop prayers for a full week.

The day and night invocation of the deity will start at the Shankar Temple at Thakurdwar on Monday, when all the Upadhyayas and other priests of the Deccan Brahmin community in the city will chant 'mantras' and hymns and perform "Abhishek" imploring the Almighty to grant sanity to killers who indulge in mad orgies of bloodshed.

WHALING EXPEDITION FOR ANTARCTIC

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25 (U.P.A.): The New Dutch Floating Whale Factory Willem Barentsz sails from Amsterdam tomorrow for the Antarctic, hoping to catch 1,000 whales worth 20,000 tons of whale oil.

Transportation For Bhembre

Goa Advocate Sentenced By Court Martial

GOA, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Mr. Laximikant Bhembre an Advocate was sentenced to undergo four years transportation by a Court Martial, according to a message received from the Secretary of the Goa National Cnngress.

The Secretary adds that for alleged taking part in a Prabhat Pheri at Margao during Divali, seven persons were arrested but later released in the night.

Mr. Pandurang Shirwadkar a press correspondent has been charge-sheeted for alleged sending of "alarming reports" and, it is understood he will be tried by a Court Martial.

The Governor of Goa, it is reported, has delegated wide powers to military authorities to deal effectively with the satyagraha movement.

Mrs. Rita Rodrigues a Catholic woman of 35 years met with a watery grave yesterday.

Her body was found floating in a pool in the compound of St. Katharine's Home at Andheri.

NANDA INTERVENES IN I.C. I. STRIKE

Adjudication Suggested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay Labour Minister, is making efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute between the I.C.I. management and its workers' union. He has suggested referring the dispute to an arbitration and is awaiting the managements consent to such a course.

The representatives of the workers' union conveyed this information to members of the Joint Advisory Council of the various strike committees of the I.C.I. workers at a meeting today. The union's representatives earlier had an interview with Mr. Nanda who is reported to have suggested arbitration. Mr. Nanda is also understood to have told the representatives that in the event of the management not agreeing to this proposal he would consider the step of referring the dispute for adjudication.

The meeting of the Joint Advisory Council raised a fresh demand today for a "closed shop" union which if agreed would forbid the management from employing any person other than a union member.

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'It Was All Result Of Muslim League Propaganda'

NO ECONOMIC FACTORS BEHIND ALL THAT HAPPENED IN EAST BENGAL, SAYS KRIPALANI

Attack On Hindu Population Pre-arranged And Deliberate: Official Connivance: Police Asked To Shoot Only In Self-Defence

CALCUTTA, October 26. (A.P.I.): Acharya Kripalani, the Congress President, stated at a press conference today that from his visits in the interior of Chandpur and Noakhali he had come to the following conclusions, which he believed could be proved with appropriate local evidence before any impartial tribunal provided the people giving evidence were assured of security against molestation.

These were:

"(1) The attack on the Hindu population in the districts of Noakhali and Tipperah was previously arranged and prepared for. It was deliberate if not directly engineered by the Muslim League. It was the result of Muslim League propaganda. The local evidence all went to prove that prominent League leaders in the villages had a large hand in it.

"(2) The authorities had warnings about what was coming. The warnings were conveyed to them orally and then in writing by prominent Hindus in the areas concerned.

"(3) Some of the Muslim officials conived at the preparations going on. A few encouraged. Threre was a general belief abong the Mussalmans that the Government would take no action if anything was done against the Hindus.

"MODUS OPERANDI"

..."(4) The "modus operandi" was for

"(4) The "modus operandi" was for the Muslims to collect in batches of hundreds and in some places thousands and to march to Hindu villages or Hindu houses in villages of mixed population. The crowds had their leaders and spokesmen. These first demanded subscriptions for the Muslim League and sometimes for the Muslim victims of the Calcutta riots. These enforced subscdiptions were heavy, sometimes amounting to Rs. 10,000 and more. Even after the subscriptions were realised the Hindu population was not safe. The same or successive crowd appeared on the scene later and looted the Hindu houses. The looted houses in most cases were burnt. The looting was not confined merely to cash, ornaments and other valuables, but everthing that could be utilised by the house holders such as foodgrains utensils, clothes etc., were looted. In many places the looters also drove away cattle themselves. Sometimes before a house was looted the inmates were asked to embrace Islam. However, even conversion did not give them immunity against loot and arson.

HOOLIGANS RAISED LEAGUE SLOGANS

"The slogans raised by the attacking Muslim crowds were those of the Muslim League as "League Zindabad", "Pakistan Zindabad" "Larkelenga Pakistan" "Marke Lenge Pakistan".

"The Hindu population was also told that the murder, loot and arson that went on was in revenge for the Muslim lives lost in Calcutta rioting. All those who resisted were butchered. Sometimes they were shot, for the rioters usedguns. These guns belonged either to the Muslim zamindars or were stolen or snatched away from the Hindus.

"Sometimes people were killed even when there was no resistance offered.

"It was not possible for me to ascertain in the short time at my disposal the figures of those killed. I believe the Government has not ascertained these figures. One official definitely told me only 100 had been killed. Another and a higher official told me that the number of those killed was in the vicinity of 500.

"My investigation in one area, namely round about Dutiapara revealed that at least 300 people were killed. The names of most of the victims were given to me in the statements that I have got. I have on record cases where 50 to 20 members of one family were brutally murdered. Some families lost all their male members.

LOCAL MUSLIMS DID IT

"(6) Those who indulged in looting, arson, murder and mass conversion, etc., are inhabitants of neighbouring Muslim villages and in the case of mixed populations, the village Muslims joined in the activities. The victims could identify many of those who participated. They have given me long lists of names. There were very few people, if at all, from outside.

"(7) Even after looting, arson and murder the Hindus in the locality were not safe unless they embraced Islam. The Hindu population further to save themselves had to embrace Islam 'en masse' As a sign of their conversion they were supplied with white caps used by Muslims of the locality. Very often these caps were new and were stamped with the map on Pakistan with the words "Marke Lenge Pakistan" and "Larke Lenge Pakistan".

FORCED CONVERSION

..."The Hindu population was called to Friday prayers and made to recite Kalma and Namaz. The women were converted by their conch-shell bangles being broken and their vermilion removed. As a sign of their conversion they were asked to touch the cloth consecrated by Pir. They too had to recite the Kalma.

All the images of gods in Hindu houses were destroyed and all the Hindu temples of the affected areas looted and burnt.

"(8) There have been cases of forcible marriages. It is impossible at this stage to ascertain the number of such marriages. One girl was rescued by the European Magistrate of Noakhali on the 25th on a detailed report made to him by Mrs. Kripalani who had got facts from a woman at the rescue camp at Dutapara.

There have been cases of abduction but no definite figures could be ascertained by me at the short time at my disposal.

WOMEN MAN-HANDLED

"(9) For obvious reasons it was not possible for me to ascertain the cases of rape. But women complained to Mrs. Kripalani of having been roughly handled, their conch-shell bangles, the symbol of their married life, broken and vermilion marks removed. At one place they were thrown on the ground by the miscreants who removed their vermillion marks with the toes of their feet.

"(10) The Hindus of these areas, whether converted or not, live in perpetual fear.

"(11) Approaches to the affected villages are effectively guarded by large patrols. In some cases permits have been granted to the newly converted to leave a village and return back. I have seen these permits.

"(12) Those who happened to be outside the affected areas at the time of the disturbances had not been able to go to their villages. They have, therefore, no knowledge of their relatives in the affected area.

"(13) Men, women and children from many families are missing. There are no means of tracing them. Village post offices are not functioning. People can neither receive nor transmit letters. They cannot get postcards or envelopes.

POLICE FAILED TO FUNCTION

"(14) The police did not function during the riots. They are doing patrol duty now. They say that they had and have no orders to fire except in self-defence. The question of defending themselves never arose, because they did not interfere with the rioters.

"I can testify that arson went on upto the 20th. I saw houses burning in Chandpur and Noakhali areas on the 19th and 20th from the air. These fires were observed on the 20th by the Chief Minister who flew with us in our plane from Chittagong. The areas I visited had already been devastated and all that I could see were burnt houses and helpless Hindu villagers whether converted or not. Having lost their all they have neither shelter nor clothes nor food.

ONLY 50 ARRESTS SO FAR

"I heard from the officials themselves that in the Noakhali area only 50 arrests had been made upto the 25th.

"There are yet many pockets of Hindu population guarded by the Muslims. These people want police or military escort to take them to safe localities."

Replying to a question whether in his opinion the strength of the military and the police in the affected areas was adequate, Acharya Kripalani said that it did not seem that the number was sufficient.

IMMEDIATE HELP NECESSARY

The immediate task before the people was, he said, to take out those Hindus, who wanted to leave their villages or immediately to restore such security by means of the military as would give them assurance that what had happened would not be repeated.

Replying to another question he said that he did not believe that economic factors were behind all that had happened in East Bengal. Not a single rich Muslim house had been looted, he added. To him it appeared to be "absolutely communal" and "absolutely ontsided".

"The number of refugees from the affected areas of Noakhali and Tipperah according to him was between forty thousand and fifty thousand. The condition of the refugees was miserable. There was dearth of food, cloth and medicines. In some camps diarrhoea had already broken out and there was danger of cholera coming in.

APPEAL TO BENGALI HINDUS TO KEEP CALM

In conclusion, the Congress President-elect appealed to every Bengali Hindu to keep calm and never think in terms of reprisal, tragic beyond all description as the happenings in the affected parts in East Bengal were. He also advised all relief organisations to co-ordinate their efforts as divided efforts, as at present, though helpful were causing confusion.

A Friendly Chat With Maliks

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the tribal Maliks at Malakand. During the 'Jirga', one of them told Pandit Nehru that the tribesmen had heard that mischief was brewing in the Town

Acharya To Go To Delhi Today

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): Acharya Kripalani will leave for Delhi tomorrow by air.

No Turkey-Arab Military Pact

ANKARA, Oct. 26, (Reuter): The Turkish Foreign Minister today issued a formal denial of a statement attributed to M. Hassan Sakk Turkish Foreign Minister, that Turkey was planning military alliances with her Arab neighbours in the South.

The denial arose out of a statement said to have been made by M. Sakk to the Syrian newspapers, "El Jumhuriye", published in Aleppo, concerning Turkey's desire to conclude pacts of friendship with Syria, the Lebanon, Trans Jordan and Palestine on the same lines as that with Iraq.

No mention or the stablishment of a military alliance with Arab countries was made by M. Sakk who merely referred in general terms to the development of relations between Turkey and her southern neighbours, the Ministry's Communique said.

There had also been no reference to the existence of any kind of alliance with Iraq with whom Turkey had concluded a treaty of friendship and signed purely technical agreement.

U.N.O. CHEERS MRS. PANDIT

ASSEMBLY APPLAUDS HER ATTACK ON IMPERIALISM

Challenge To Members To Stand Up & Be Counted In Eyes Of Asiatics

FLUSHING, (New York), October 26. (U.P.A.): India today emerged as the foremost, in the eyes of most observers, of the United Nations' champion for the rights of dependent peoples the world over as a result of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit's stirring appeal to the United Nations for universal racial and religious equality and the creation of a "better and more balanced world", radios Stewart Hensley, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Mrs. Pandit was repeatedly interrupted by applause as she scathingly denounced imperialism for its "frustration and violation of human dignity".

She received even greater ovation as she pledged that Indians "would seek no dominion over others—we claim no privileged position over other peoples, but do claim equal and honourable treatment for our people wherever they may go".

The intensity of Mrs. Pandit's appeal and its effect on the audience was evidenced when Noel Baker, British Delegate leaped to his feet to shake her hands as she left the platform. Russian delegates also evinced the greatest interest they had shown yet to any speaker and long after Mrs. Pandit resumed her seat in the Assembly Hall, delegates from smaller nations throughout the world filed past her to congratulate her.

ASSEMBLY CHALLENGED

Not content to confine her appeal to generalities, Mrs. Pandit directly challenged the Assembly to stand up and be counted in the eyes of millions of Asiatics when it decides the Indian complaint against South Africa. At the same time, she bluntly questioned South Africa's right to annex South-West Africa.

The consensus of opinion among Assembly observers was that India, speaking in its first international conference with a voice of a self-governing nation, had made a powerful impression and that her demands for greater influence and position in the United Nations' councils would be strongly pressed.

NEW YORK BANQUET FOR NEHRU'S BIRTHDAY

FLUSHING MEADOWS, (New York), Oct. 25 (U.P.A.): The National Committee for India's Freedom announced to-day that a banquet celebrating Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday will be held in New York on November 14 and arrangements have been made for Nehru to address the guests through the facilities of the B.B.C. and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Principal speakers for the evening will be Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, William L. Shirer and Drew Pearson.

Numerous United Nations dignitaries have been invited.

(SEE PAGE 10)

"Raised India's Reputation In Sporting World"

Pataudi Praises Splendid Co-operation Of His Team

BOMBAY, Oct. 25: The Indian Cricket Team which arrived in the City to-day by "S. S. Burma" was given a rousing reception at a function held in their honour under the auspices of the Progressive Group at Green's this evening. The Nawab of Pataudi, the captain of the team and Vijay Merchant the vice-Captain who had arrived earlier were also present. Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan presided.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Talyarkhan paid a glowing tribute to the spirit of co-operation displayed by individual members of the team during the trip—spirit, which was responsible for the ultimate success of the team, and which had gone a long way in raising India's reputation in the sporting world.

Replying on behalf of the team the Nawab of Pataudi openly confessed that what he had achieved as the Captain of the team during the trip was due to the co-operation of fifteen of the finest sportsmen and gentlemen he had under him. "No Captain in the history of cricket has received such splendid co-operation as I have from my team", said the Nawab. The Nawab believed that if India were to produce better cricketers, the back of an intelligent public and an intelligent press was absolutely necessary.

In the morning the eleven members of the team were greeted on board the "S. S. Burma" by Mr. A. S. De Mello, president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. Mr. Pankaj Gupta the Manager of the team also arrived by the same boat. The Nawab of Pataudi and Vijay Merchant were among those who were present on the dock to welcome the men who had enhanced India's reputation on the cricket fields of England.

M.C.C. PILE UP 506 FOR 5

Hutton Out For 136 And Washbrook 113

ADELAIDE, Oct. 26: Continuing their first innings against South Australia to-day, the M.C.C. touring team scored 560 for the loss of five wickets at the close of the day's play.

EARLY DISASTERS

ADELAIDE, Oct. 26, (Reuter): The big M.C.C. partnership was quickly broken at 240 when play resumed against South Australia to-day. Washbrook swung at the tenth ball of the day and was well-caught by the wicket keeper.

Hutton followed at 276. brilliantly caught and bowled by the slow bowler Dooland, who flung himself across the wicket taking a right handed catch close to the ground.

Scores:—

M.C.C. (1ST INNINGS):

Hutton c and b Dooland	136
Washbrook c Englefield b O'Neill	113
Edrich st. Englefield b Dooland	71
Compton c O'Neill b Mann	71
Hammond st. Englefield b Dooland	9
Yardley batting	54
Ikin batting	35
Extras	17
Total (for five wkts.)	506

BOWLING ANALYSIS: O'Neill 25/1/104/1, Noblett 29/5/54/0, Ridings 19/3/57/0, Mann 40/18/65/1. Dooland 40/2/142/3, James 5/1/20/0, Gogler 6/0/27/0, Craig 7/0/20/0.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE DEFIES KASHMIR BAN

Individual Civil Disobedience To Protest Against Govt. Attitude

SRINAGAR, Oct. 26, (U.P.I.): In defiance of the ban on public meetings the annual session of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference was held in Srinagar last night.

Chaudhuri Ghulam Abas President of the Conference, in his extempore address, announced that as a protest against the restrictions imposed by the Government on the session he and only two of his colleagues namely Aga Shaukat, General Secretary and Maulavi Noordin President of the Reception Committee would court arrest. He however asked adherents of the Muslim Conference not to start any agitation but to remain quite peaceful and concentrate on the forthcoming elections to the State Assembly

Continuing, the President criticised the Government for not permitting free and full session of the Muslim Conference. He revealed that at the session of the Conference the final decision was to have been taken regarding the Direct Action' to be started at some future date, but "in view of the Government's attitude we have started individual civil disobedience now."

Moulavi Noordin, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read out his address criticising the Government for its "repressive' policy.

It was feared in certain quarters last night that these leaders might be arrested at the conclusion of the conference for defying the ban on public meetings.

Meanwhile a short session of the Conference is also expected today.

KASHMIR MUSLIM LEADERS ARRESTED

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), Oct. 26 (API): Chaudhuri Ghulam Abbas, President of the All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, Agha Shaukat Ali, General Secretary, Moulvi Nooruddin, President of the Committee of Action and Mr. Allarakha Sagar, a prominent leader of the Muslim Conference, were arrested by the Kashmir police late last night following their speeches at the annual session of the Muslim Conference in Srinagar.

Permission to hold the Conference had been refused by the District Magistrate in view of the disturbed political condition in the Kashmir State.

Additional police and military have been posted at strategic points in Srinagar City and in district towns.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference had applied to the District Magistrate two weeks ago for permission to hold the annual session in Srinagar in view of the ban in force on public meetings and processions. The permission was refused as the Government took objection to statements issued by Chaudhuri Ghulam Abbas that the Muslim Conference would launch direct action The General Secretary then declared that the Muslim Conference was not in any way bound by restrictions imposed by the Government, and they would defy them.

Efforts by the moderate elements in the Muslim Conference to arrive at an agreeable solution failed and last evening, Chaudhuri Ghulam Abbas, Agha Shaukat Ali, and Moulvi Nooruddin declared at the annual session that they had decided to defy the ban.

It is learnt that the Muslim Conference will not start any agitation and it is pointed out that the three leaders courted arrest in their individual capacity.

ANTUNG CAPTURED

PEIPING, Oct. 26, (A.P.A.): Chinese Government troops captured Antung, Communist-held Manchurian port at the Korean frontier, it was officially announced in Peiping today.

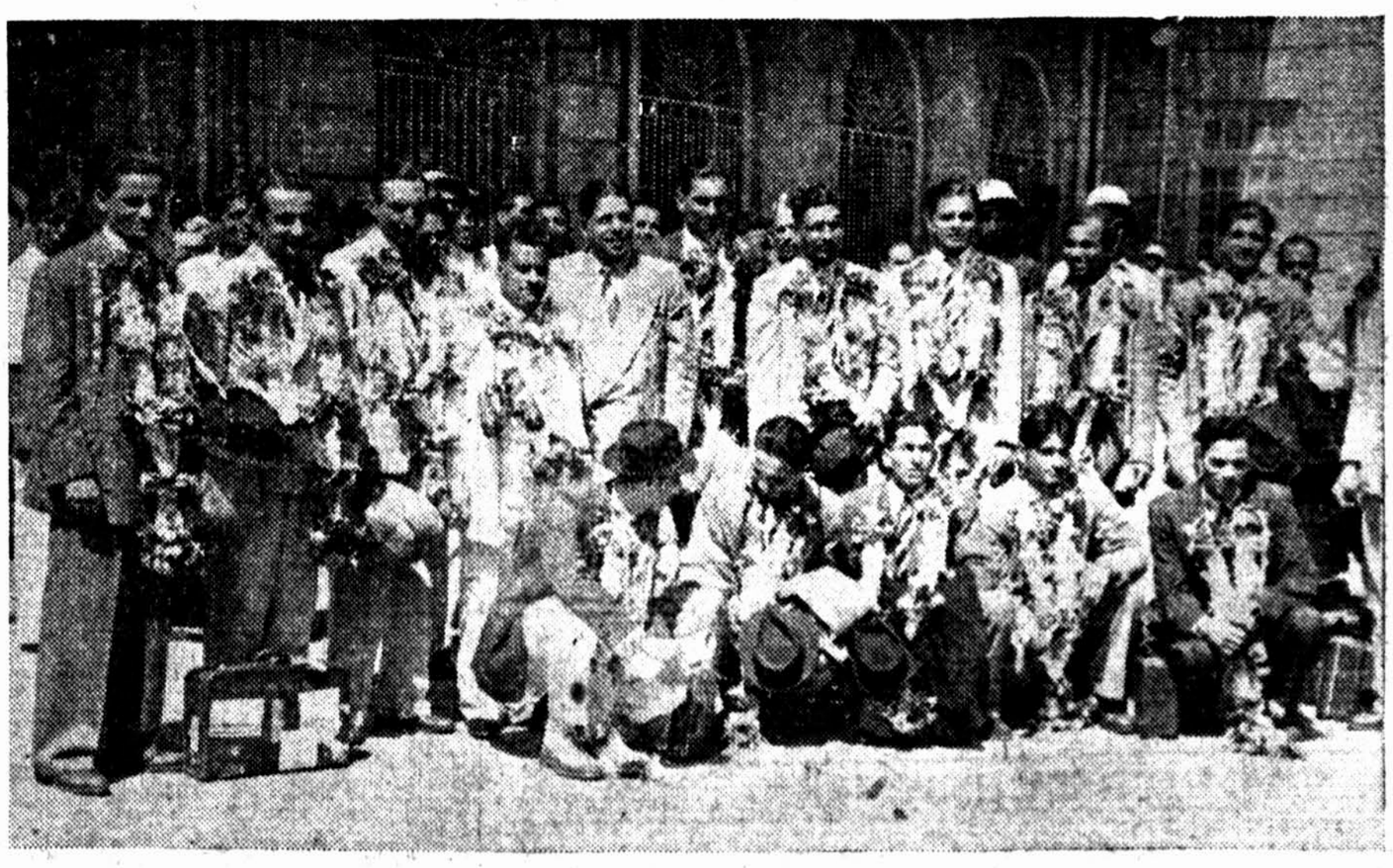
See Page 17)

Mountbatten's Daughter Weds

ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE, Oct. 26, (Reuter): In the lovely 1000-year old Romsey Abbey, the Hon. Patricia Mountbatten, daughter of Lord and Lady Mountbatten, was today married by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Captain Lord Babcurne of Colstream Guards in the presence of the King and Queen and members of the Royal family.

"Nation Is Proud Of You"

Indian Cricketers Greeted On Return Home



Indian cricketers who returned to Bombay on Saturday morning after a successful tour of England, by s.s. "Burma". They were given a rousing reception at Ballard Pier by the C. C. I. Mr. A. S. De Melllo, President of the Boad of Control, extending hearty greetings, said: "The nation is proud of you". Among those who received them were the Nawab of Pataudi and Vijay Merchant (who had returned to India earlier).

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(268)

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City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY Oct. 26.

The local cotton market opened steady and under moderate support there was improvement in quotations.

Recently there had been increased buying in anticipation of government allowing increased exports of raw cotton but the technical position of the market is becoming somewhat unhealthy and the future of cotton prices entirely depends upon the Government policy. If liberal exports are allowed shorts will come in to cover otherwise the long will liquidate. For the past two months cotton prices are moving within a range of Rs 20 per candy, lowest being Rs. 433 and highest about Rs 453

Today the market opened at Rs. 449 for January delivery and under scattered liquidation declined at Rs. 448. At this level there was good demand and January delivery improved at Rs. 449/8

Thereafter there was increased general buying and short covering which hardened January at Rs 452. The market closed at 2 p. m. as under:—

I.C.C. Jan.	452	0	0
I.C.C. March	460	12	0
I.C.C May	469	8	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

	Hi	Lo.	Close.
Jan.	444/4	442/8	443/8
March	453/4	452/8	452/8
May	462/4	461/8	461/8

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Jan.	449/4	444	449
March	458/8	453/8	458/4
May	467/8	462/8	467/4

BOMBAY, Oct 25.

Jan.	449	446/8	447/8
March	458	456/4	456/12
May	467	465/4	465/12

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY Oct. 26.

The Bullion market was fairly steady with a moderate business. Silver opened at Rs. 150/2 and advanced at Rs 151/- and steadied at Rs. 150/15 Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 161/- Gold opened at Rs. 89/10 and after declining at Rs. 89/2 steadied at Rs 89/5 Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 99/4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69.

Later on the market was steady and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 164	0	0
Forward Silver	151	4	0
Ready Gold	99	12	0
Forward Gold	89	12	0
Sovereigns	69	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 26.

The produce market was steady today. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 119/8 and improved at Rs. 121. Groundnuts were quoted at Rs. 22/4. Linseed September-November was quoted at Rs. 24/12 and February-March was quoted at Rs. 24/9. Castorseeds ready were quoted at Rs. 25 and December-January were placed at Rs. 24/4. Groundnut Oil Bombay Mills Rs. 16/4. Upcountry Mills Rs. 16 November Rs. 14/12 and December Rs. 13/12.

HEAVY GENERAL SELLING AND HEDGING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 25

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, (A. P A.): Active trading and weak prices featured today' session of the New York Cotton Exchanges decides that the action is

Prices broke to the permissible daily limit of ten dollars per bale. The weakness was attributed to the heaviest hedging liquidation in anticipation of the holiday on Saturday when all markets will be closed for one day. The Exchanges decided thath the action is necessary to give employees and members a rest after the recent activity and to catch up on work. The decline the market was accelerated by the statement of Mr. P. K. Norris, Marketing Specialist of the Department of Agriculture, that the world supply of cotton this season was sufficient for all textile production and would show a carry-over of 15,000,000 bales. Norris said that production in foreign countries next year will surpass the 42,000,000 bales expected this season. He pointed out that "cotton growers in India, Russia, China, Brazil, Egypt and many other countries will set the price for cotton in foreign markets and not the U. S. farmers."

PRICES COLLAPSE.

The market, after opening 28 to 51 points lower, collapsed until the maximum loss was registered by the midsession. Technical and replacement demand as well as short covering by early sellers brought temporary rallits but the confidence of buyers were feeble shaken again and the rallies were feeble and unimpressive. Finally, prices reached 160 to 163 lower.

Bearish sentiments increased with reports of a pause in the mill demand for spot cotton in the southern markets as well as the unrelenting pressure against stocks previously carried unhedged and the unfavourable comments still emanating from the textile trade over the consumer resistance to higher prices on some staple constructions in the lowtr quality category. Mr. A W Zelomek of the International Statistical Bureau, a private research agency, said that cotton mills will have a real selling problem on their hands next spring. The Census Bureau, meanwhile, reported the ginnings of the present cro through October 18 at 4,321,536 bales, indicating that about 50 been ginned compared with about 42 per cent a year ago.

A leading spot firm reported that bill buying in south-eastern sections had lightened with most buyers withdrawing completely after the futures market had slumped. Meanwhile, producer sales fell off but offerings by ginners, small merchants and dealers had increased with several large lots sold sold ginners in North Alabama.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 25.

December	33.15—160
January	33.02—149
March	32.90—161
March highest	34.38—13
March lowest	32.51—200
May	32.32—161
July	31.40—163
October	28.65—160
Middling Spot	34.00—145

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December	32.74—193
March	32.65—80
May	32.15—173
July	31.10—182
Middling Spot	33.10—50

38 KILLED IN ALBANIAN MINES INCIDENT

LONDON, Oct. 23 (U.P.A.): Thirty-eight British officers and men were killed and 45 injured when two British destroyers sunk unchartered mines and caught fire in the supposedly clear channel of the Albanian coast yesterday, the Admiralty announced today.

Official Greek quarters in London said the mines may have been sown during the alleged systematic militarization of the Albanian coast in which, unconfirmed reports said, Russian and Yugoslav experts participated.

The Admiralty declined to be drawn into discussion of the legal aspects of the presence of mines in the specific case but said generally it was customary for any power to notify other powers through diplomatic channels if it intends to lay mines

Palestine Outrages To Be Publicised In America

LONDON, Oct. 25 (A.P.A.): British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones announced to-day that Britain would publicise in America details of the new Palestinian outbreaks, which he termed "abominations and cold-blooded outrages."

"I should like to express the abhorrence which, I am confident, the House feels at these abominations and cold-blooded outrages, and our keen realization of the trials and dangers which beset troops, police, administration and indeed all concerned with the maintenance of law and order in Palestine," Creech Jones told the House of Commons.

Tom Driberg (Labour) asked whether the Foreign Office "will see that the facts of this situation are made widely known in New York, where there is intensive propaganda, not only on behalf of the Zionist case but actually on behalf of the terrorists" "We are alive to that," Creech Jones replied. "and that will be done."

Referring to "an intensification of minor terroristic activities" in the last month, Creech Jones, in the course of his reply to another question, said: "These outrages come at a time when every effort is being made to bring about a relief of tension in Palestine and to discover a solution of the long-term problem of the future of the Holy Land." The Colonial Secretary added "their effect can only be to postpone the day when a just and lasting settlement can be reached.

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INDIA MUST LIVE ON LUCK, SAYS BEVIN

Better Life In Eastern Countries Means Liability For World, He Asserts

LONDON, October 26. (Reuter) Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, spoke in his constituency here tonight.

On food he said that if there was going to be a rising standard of life in India and other Eastern countries, the people of those countries would absorb more of food than they previously exported and that created a liability to increase production in other parts of the world.

Mr. Bevin declared that the British Government had spent £160,000,000 —equivalent to one shilling four pence in the pound sterling income tax—during the last year on food for the starving people of liberated Europe. That was a remarkable contribution from the English people he said. In this country vast areas would have been without bread at all at times had it not been for bread rationing, Mr. Bevin declared.

LUCK, NOT BEVIN CAN SAVE INDIA!

Added to all our other difficulties in the world, Mr. Bevin continued, came the failure of the great monsoon in India. "I would not say that we have won the battle of famine but at least we are holding on. If we get any luck in the next harvest, we shall have avoided deaths of millions of people from starvation."

Turning to foreign affairs, Mr Bevin remarked that great issues were arising which baffled the ingenuity of man to settle. The stage was now reached, he said, where a fundamental policy had to be applied and it was in that sphere that great conflicts took place.

The United States believed in a completely free enterprise; in Great Soviet Russia they accepted the Communist philosophy as interpreted by Marx and Lenin. Mr. Bevin said that he personally interpreted Marx differently from Lenin.

Referring to his impending departure for New York next Sunday, Mr. Bevin said: "we shall succeed, if it is at all possible, in reconciling first the ideological dispute which is very difficult. The Russians take one view, France and Britain another and America another. We must try by thought, discussions and exchanges of view to unravel these difficulties so that, in the end, middle Europe can be again united and resettled and working for peace and not for war.

QUITE SO!

"It will take years and years of hard work to solve the tremendous difficulties. New-found power has gone to people's heads, and there are new constitutions, new methods of Governments and new economic developments. Sometimes I feel a sense of humility for having been called to office to handle such a tremendous task.

Yet Another Proposal For Egyptian Treaty Revision?

Sudan's Future Appears To Be Crucial Issue

LONDON, Oct. 26, (A. P. A.): British and Egyptian officials alike remained tight-lipped last night on whether the deadlocked treaty revision negotiations would be resumed in Cairo.

Well-qualified observers believed there was "just a chance" of Britain making concessions in the resolution of the two Major problems holding up the talks—the period for the withdrawal of British troops and the future of the Sudan.

Soon after Hadi Pasha and Amr Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister and Ambassador in London respectively, had seen Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, they drove to the Foreign Office, and observers suggested they had been working on details of a new British bid to break the impasse.

NEW APPROACH.

The new approach, the observers said might take two forms:

1.—"Redrafting" of the British proposals on the two issues.

2.—Compromising on the evacuation and fixing a time limit within which the Sudan would be given independence, but, in the meantime, administering the territory on a genuinely joint Anglo-Egyptian basis.

Sources close to Sidky Pasha agreed that the crucial issue appeared to be Sudan's future rather than the 12-month difference in the evacuation period. Britain wants to remain in Egypt for three years but Egypt has laid down two years as her maximum.

One informant said a compromise on the period should be "Fairly easy to find", adding laconically that if discussions on the point were prolonged much further the 12-month differential would be wiped out anyway.

Both Foreign Office and Egyptian sources anticipated there would be an official communique after Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and Sidky Pasha had completed their conversations last night.

SIDKY PASHA FOR CAIRO

LONDON, Oct. 26, (Reuter) Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Premier and 13 members of the Egyptian delegation, which discussed the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty here, left London by air this morning. Sidky Pasha made no statement on the outcome of the persent negotiations.

Ahrar And Shia Leaders Condemn Noakhali Outrages

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26. (U.P.I.): Sheikh Hussan-ul-Din, former President of the All-India Majlis-e-Ahrar has issued the following statement to the United Press of India:—

"The news of awful and inhuman occurrences which are coming from East Bengal cannot be welcomed by any true Muslim nor can these deeds be considered praise-worthy or Islamic. Compare the actions of the majority of Muslims of this territory with the injunction given to the Chief Commander at the time of leaving Medina by the first Calif.

In these the protection of the civil population, the respect for the chastity of the non-Muslim women and the veneration of the places of worship is dwelt upon. On the other hand abundance of slaughter, arson and forcible conversion of young women and their shutting up in the harems are such shameful actions as cannot be tolerated by any civilised people.

I really feel a heart-felt sorrow that this state of affairs is the consequence of political dishonesty and bungling by which for the attainment of a particular end, the emotions of a people who have been infuriated, but whose eyes have been shut as to the responsibility regarding their control. Certainly no Government can tolerate such a state of affairs for any length of time.

"A question arises at this stage whether the power of the army and the police is its remedy or the mutual respect, confidence and co-operation between the people living in a country. I consider that for the creation of a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere in Bengal, the Muslims of India generally and the Muslims of Bengal especially should come to the front as there is a muslim majority in the province. To keep the minority satisfied and to prepare them for a life free from worry and tension is the first duty of the Muslim majority".

Husseinbhoy Condemns Outrages

BOMBAY, Oct. 26 (U.P.I.): "The latest orgy that has been reported to be taking place in East Bengal and the continued stabbing of innocents and poor in the back at Calcutta and Bombay while they are forced to be out to earn a day's living for their hungry children is not only inhuman, detestable and condemnable in the strongest terms but it has created a strong feeling of abhorrence towards those who are instigating, conniving and perpetuating such deeds."

Thus observes Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee, President of the All-Parties Shia Conference, in a statement to the Press on the disturbances in East Bengal.

Continuing Mr. Lalljee says: "Islam forbids forced conversions as also enjoins a duty upon all Muslims to protect women, children and the weak and considers those who act otherwise as guilty and punishable with extreme severity; likewise, I am sure, is the duty and convictions of the followers of all other religions."

"NOAKHALI FUND" IN SURAT

SURAT, Oct. 26 (A.P.I.): In response to the appeal of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for relief aid to the sufferers in Eastern Bengal the "Deshimitra", a local language daily, has started a "Noakhali Fund."

Contributions will be forwarded through the B. P. C. C. to the relief organisations in Eastern Bengal.

T. U. C. AND GREECE

BRIGHTON, Oct. 24 (Reuter).—The Trades Union Congress today adopted its General Council's report strongly criticising the Greek Government but supporting the Labour Government's attitude.

The General Council's report was put before the Conference by the sole Communist member of the Council, Mr. Albert F. Papworth. It called on the Greek Government to abolish "the present contradictory and reactionary laws affecting Greek Trade Unions" and to give the people full democratic freedom, adding that the "influence of the British Government is being used in the right way at the present juncture."

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GOVT. FORM CONCLUSIONS OVER EXPORT OF INDIAN COTTON

Embargo On Export Of Staples Over 11/16" To Stay: Quota Of Export Of 11/16" And Below To Be 2 Lakhs Up To 31st Dec. 1946

NEW DELHI, October 26. (A.P.I.): The Government of India. after carefully reviewing the whole question regarding the export of Indian cotton in consultation with the representatives of producers, consumers and exporters, have come to the following conclusions, says a press note:

(A) That the embargo on the export of Indian cotton stapling over 11/16' should be continued for the present; (B) that the quota for export of cotton of 11/16" staple and below shall be up to two lakh bales for the period ending December 1946. over and above the three lakhs bales agreed to by Government for export to Japan. Export to Japan however would be on a Government-to-Government basis; and (C) that the quota for export for the period January to April 1947, shall be five lakhs of bales.

Government also expect to be able to allowcate an additional Quota of five lakhs of bales from May 1 to August 31 1947. if their present estimates of new crops and the consumption by Indian mills prove to be correct

Destinational Quotas

In regard to the two lakh bales fixed for export for the period ending December 1946. the following destinational quotas have now been fixed for different countries:—

	Bales.
U. K.	50,000
Australia	1,000
European countries (excluding U. K. and Germany)	50,000
U. S A	15,000
China	65,000
Other countries	13,700

Export licences upto 75 per cent of these quotas will be granted to established shippers, i.e. those who exported cotton to these countries during the three years ended March 1939, and applications should be made to the export trade controller at the ports export concerned with evidence of their exports during the basic period.

The remaining 25 per cent of the quotas have been reserved for non-established shippers. Applications by such shippers should also be made to the export trade controller at the port concerned along with evidence of their exports during other years, if any, and a certificate from either the East India Cotton Association, Bombay or the Karachi Cotton Association Karachi. that the applicant is a bona-fide cotton trader for the last three years. Allotment of licences against applications from these exporters will be made by the Chief Controller of Exports, with the approval of the Commerce Department in New Delhi.

EXPORTS TO EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Exports to European countries and to the Group "Other Countries" would be administered on a group basis, i.e., exporters to any of these destinations in these groups will be allowed to export to any destination they choose in the respective groups. Exports to Japan will be eligible to export to China on the basis of their export to Japan during the basic period.

Exports of linters and yellow pickings will be allowed freely

Cotton covered by genuine contracts entered into with foreign buyers prior to the 13th May 1946 up to 13/16" in staple, provided the cotton sold and exported actually belongs to the 1945-46 or older crop. will be licensed for export in addition to the quotas mentioned above.

FLOOR PRICES OF INDIAN COTTONS RAISED

The Government of India have also decided to raise the floor prices of Indian cottons by Rs. 80 per candy in the case of Jarilla fine 3/4" (3/4 inches) stable and pro rata for other types and varieties. The market prices for Jharilla has for some time been above the new floor. Government therefore, believe that this action will ensure the grower a better price without making any material difference to the cost of production of cloth. The ceiling prices will, however, remain unaltered.

NEW FLOORS

The new floors as a result of this decision shall be as follows:—

Description season 1946-47)	Staple lengths in inches floor.	Price 1946-47 in (Rs.)
Fine Jharilla	3/4	430
Fine Broach	3/4	430
Fine Surti	7/8	545
Fine RG 4F Punjab/ American	3/4	450
Fine RG LSS Punjab/American	13/16	490
Fine RG 289F Punjab/American	7/8	560
Fine SG 4F Punjab/ American	3/4	480
Fine SG LSS Punjab/American	13/16	520
Fine SG 289 F Punjab/American	7/8	615
Fine RG 4F Sind/ American	3/4	450
Fine RG LSS Sind/ American	13/16	490
Fine RG NT Sind/ American	7/8	515
Fine SG 4F Sind/ American	3/4	480
Fine SG LSS Sind/ American	13/16	520
Fine SG NT Sind/ American	7/8	560
Fine Dholleras	3/4	nil.
Fine Kalagin	3/4	nil.
Fullygood, Bengal Deshi	nil.	nil.
Fine Oomra Deshi	nil.	nil.
Fine Sind Deshi	nil.	nil.
Fine MG Compta	7/8	530
Fine MG Upland	16/16	480
Fine MG Western	13/16	455
Fine MG Cambodia	7/8	550
Fine MG Karunganni	13/16	480

18 KILLED AND 60 INJURED IN CALCUTTA

(Continued from Page 9.)

about a dozen occasions. Three police officers, including the officer in charge of the Cossipore Thana, received injuries in the disturbances which occurred in that area last night. A police constable was removed to hospital from Beadon Square area with stab wounds.

MAN'S NOSE CHOPPED OF

A man was removed to hospital from Alabagan area with his nose chopped of early this morning. Several coolies engaged in loading and unloading work in the Armenian Ghat area were attacked by a mob and one person with stab injuries was removed to hospital.

Four shops were set on fire in North and Central Calcutta and on one of these occasions the police opened fire, killing one person. The police had to open fire also in Central Calcutta when attemps were made to set fire to a house there. Three persons were injured as a result of firing.

Three boatmen were killed and another injured in Belgachia srea.

Armed pickets have been posted in important street crossings and military patrolling in the city has been intensified.

About half a dozen persons were killed and several others injured in over a dozen incidents in Howrah today. The police opened fire second time. but no one was injured as a result of firing.

SUHRAWARDY'S APPEAL FOR PEACE

CALCUTTA. Oct 26. (A.P.I.): Leaflets containing an appeal issued by the Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy have been distributed all over Bengal. In his appeal. Mr Suhrawardy says:—

"It is distressing to hc of continued tension between Hindus and Muslims in the Province and to receive reports of looting arson assaults and murders.

"To Muslims I say that even if you felt aggrieved at one time because the Muslim League was kept out of the Interim Government, there should be no justification for such feeling now. Hindus and Muslims must learn to live side by side and work in cooperation for the sake of a better Bengal.

MUSLIMS WON'T BE SPARED IF THEY BREAK THE LAW

There is a feeling entertained by several people that this being a Muslim League Government, any acts of lawlessness perpetrated by Muslims particularly in the name of the Muslim League will be condoned or not severely dealt with. There is no justification for such an idea. The Muslim League itself is against such acts of violence. It is my duty to preserve law and order and peace and to punish those who break the law. and I shall have to do so with an even and just hand on whichever party means the law ,whether it is Hindus or Muslims.

EXPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON

Rs. 20 Per Bale Fixed By Ordinance

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have promulgated an Ordinance taking powers to impose an export duty on raw cotton at such rate as the Central Government may fix from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India. Within the maximum prescribed, says a press communique.

This ordinance comes into immediate effect, and the Central Government have notified that until further orders, the rate of duty fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be Rs 20 per bale

One Killed In Dacca Firing

DACCA. Oct. 26. (A.P.I.): One person was killed and several others injured in trouble over Kali immersion procession this evening.

It is stated that while a procession was returning from the river ghat after immersing about 40 images it was attacked with brickbats and country-made bombs near Raisaheb Bazar resulting in injuries to some of the processionists. The police, thereupon, opened fire, killing one person and injuring another. Three persons with brickbat injuries were admitted to hospital.

DISTURBANCES AT SANGAMNER

AHMEDNAGAR October 26. (A.P.I.): One died. two were seriously injured and four houses were completely destroyed in the communal disturbances which broke out at Sangamner last Monday. Panic still prevails there and the situation is said to be tense.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan, former member of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. K. S. Firodia, speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Messrs. K. R. Garud and Syud Mohd., Ismail Haji Ibrahim, Congress and League members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly both communities visited Sangamner yesterday and tried to restore confidence among the people of both the communities.

A peace committee of 25 leading persons of all communities has been formed. Police and military are patrolling the town.

NO DEVALUATION OF RUPEE NOW

BOMBAY Saturday: The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has expressed the opinion that "a devaluation of the rupee at the present time is to be deprecated as it would lead to an increase in the cost of the large quantity of capital goods which India needs to import for the intended programme of industrialisation."

In a communication to the Government of India's Finance Department on the par value of the rupee, the Committee said, "It is in India's best interests to maintain the present ratio."

Devaluation of the rupee, the Committee added "would add to the already high cost of living and there would be no corresponding benefit to the primary producer or the exporter, as there exists now a keen demand, which may well persist for some years, for everything India is in a position to sell abroad."

"Any increase in the external value of the rupee would, on the other hand," the Committee contended, "be adverse to the interests of the producer and exporter and, in the opinion of the Committee of this Chamber, is unnecessary because prices in India have to a large extent become adjusted to the 1/shilling-6-pence rupee."

The rupee has been stabilised for the past 20 years between the upper and lower points of 1 shilling 6-3/16 pence and 1 shilling 5-49/64 pence.

The Government of India had called for comments from public bodies on the par value of the rupee following a request by the International Monetary Fund, of which India is member.

LEAGUE OUT FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR TWO "MAYOR NATIONS"

(Continued from Page 9)

are trying here, nowhere in the world does a government like the present Interim Government of India exist and I hope it will succeed."

'YOU 'CAN'T CLAP WITH ONE HAND'

He had several times been asked by his friends whether this Government would be able to function in a proper atmosphere. "My reply to that is: we have come into the Government with the intention of working in harmony with our other colleagues. But as you know, you cannot clap with one hand. The success or failure of this Government will depend on its various component parts. Let us hope in the interests of this country, which is dear to every one of us, that this experiment which we are trying will prove successful."

A CHALLENGE

The Muslim League, said Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, was desirous of the independence of India and freedom of its peoples as much as anybody else. "I challenge, I deny, that one particular party has a monopoly of patriotism. We are as anxious, as keen and as desirous as anybody else, of having complete independence and freedom, and doing away with foreign domination at the earliest possible moment

Referring to the Commerce portfolio allotted to Mr. Chundrigar which indirectly affected his own Department, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said "as far as our relations with the outside world are concerned, every policy that we follow will be for establishing friendly contacts with all countries. We shall adopt policies which will establish economic and cultural co-operation between the various nations of the world. We feel that the world is large enough to find a place for every nation.

ADVICE TO WEST TO SHED EXPLOITATION

"We feel that if there were more co-operation and more friendly relations and less exploitation by the West of the East the world will be a happier one. I would like to take this opportunity of appealing to the Western countries that they have exploited the East enough. The East is awake now and if they want to avoid all the carnage that has taken place during the last two world wars, they must give up this policy of exploitation of weaker countries. They must adopt a policy of friendly co-operation; they must adopt a policy of economic co-operation as equal partners and on an equal footing."

There were some people who believed that everyone should be treated equally, that every community should have equal treatment and no favours. He did not subscribe to this view "I feel that those communities or those elements which are in a weaker position are not only deserving, but it is their right to have a better treatment so that you could bring them up to the level of the other communities or elements in the country which are economically, socially and educationally more advanced.

RAISE UP DISTRESSED

"It may sound and read very well on paper to say that everybody must be treated equally. I say that no injustice should be done to anybody but those elements in the country which are weak and depressed must be raised up to a higher level and, therefore they are deserving of special consideration and more favourable treatment."

"It is a very heavy burden which we have undertaken, and we hope that we shall not disappoint our people who have sent us to this Interim Government. We hope that we will be able to do something during our tenure of office—I cannot say how long it will last—we hope that we will be able to do something which will really ameliorate the condition of the masses, really establish peace in the country and better understanding and goodwill among the various nationalities of this land

MEANING OF 'PAKISTAN'

Asked why he had not mentioned the demand for Pakistan in his speech, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said: "In my speech I have defined what Pakistan is. Pakistan is a concise name for what I have placed before you just now. Pakistan means freedom both for Hindus and Muslims, and security and justice for the minorities. As long as we believe in the real independence of India in orderly progress and peace and tranquility in this land we cannot give up Pakistan."

ANNOUNCEMENT

(This is only an Announcement and not a Prospectus. The Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, and copy thereof can be had from the Registered Office of the Company).

"Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue of capital by an order of which a complete copy is open to public inspection at the Head Office of the company subject to the condition that the capital raised shall not be expended except for the purposes connected with Coal Mining in Bengal and Korea State and that so much of the capital raised as cannot be spent until the time has come to pay for imported machinery or until a later date shall be invested and kept invested meanwhile in the manner prescribed. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them."

(Subscription List will open on the 29th of October 1946 and close on the 9th November 1946 or earlier at the discretion of the Directors).

UNITED COLLIERIES LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913-36)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 25,000 5% (Income-tax free) Cumulative Participation Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 7,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

ISSUED CAPITAL.....Rs. 48,00,000

Divided into 16,000 5% Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 3,20,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Preference Shares: Rs. 50/- per share with Application and Rs. 50/- per share on Allotment.

Ordinary Shares: Rs. 5/- per share with Application and Rs. 5/- per share on Allotment.

Of the above issue, the Directors, Managing Agents and their friends have already subscribed or promised to subscribe 10,000 Preference Shares and 2,60,000 Ordinary Shares. THE BALANCE 6,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100/- EACH AND 60,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10/- EACH ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION BY THE PUBLIC.

RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF PREFERENCE SHARES—The said Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right to a fixed Cumulative Preferential dividend at 5 per cent per annum (income-tax free) on the Capital for the time being paid on the said Shares, and the right to an extra one per cent on such paid up Capital for every one per cent of the dividend on the Capital for the time being paid up on the Ordinary Shares paid out of the surplus profits, which in respect of each year it shall from time to time be determined to distribute by way of dividend remaining after paying or providing for payment of dividend for such year at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the capital for the time being paid up on the said Ordinary Shares, but that the total amount of dividend on the said Preference Shares shall not in any year exceed 7 per cent, including 5 per cent cumulative conferred by and the issue thereof. In winding up also, the Preference Shares shall rank in priority both as to the return of capital and payment of arrears of the said fixed preferential dividend whether declared or not up to the commencement of the winding up, but shall have no further right to participate in the profits or assets.

DIRECTORS

1. LALA KARAM CHAND THAPAR: Managing Director: Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. Ltd., Banker and Merchant, 35/1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.
2. Seth ANANDI LAL PODDAR: M.L.A., ex-Mayor of Calcutta: Banker and Merchant, 102/1, Clive Street, Calcutta.
3. Seth HANUMAN PRASAD PODDAR: Banker, 119-B, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.
4. RAI BAHADUR G. V. SWAIKA: Proprietor: Swaika Oil Mills, 28-A, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
5. Mr INDER MOHAN THAPAR: Director: Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BANKERS:

The Punjab National Bank Ltd.
The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.
The Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. Batliboi Purohit & Darbari, Incorporated Accountants, Registered Accountants, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

PROSPECTS

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY

The Company has been incorporated for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association of the Company—the main being to take quarrying raising and selling agencies of coal in any part of India; to purchase land, search for prospect and explore mines particularly coal mines, to crush, win, get, work quarry, raise various mineral substances and particularly coal.

Coal is indisputably a basic element of all types of industries. It is in fact the key-stone of all productions and food of all industries. It has a bright future for times to come, particularly because Indian Industries have expanded immensely during the war years and the Government Post-War Programme of Industrial development assures a continuous and ready demand for coal.

The Managing Agents have secured a virgin plot 985 bighas of coal bearing land about which comprehensive prospecting has already been done and the area has been found to be one of the most attractive coal bearing area. The total available coal is estimated to be over 100 million tons, of which 25 million tons is estimated to be selected A and B and No. 1 quality coal. The said plot of land is named "Saunda Block C" in Karanpura field. The railway siding may be expected to be available by the end of 1947 and despatches can be safely expected by early 1948.

The Managing Agents were further able to secure prospecting licence for about 8 sq. miles of coal bearing land in Korea State in two different plots of 5 sq. miles and 2¾ sq. miles. Thorough prospecting was done during the last two years by the Managing Agents in the latter plot and coal proved. The lease in respect of the said plot of 2¾ sq. miles area where coal has been proved has since been sanctioned by the State. About 20 million tons of coal is estimated to be available in the plot. Our requirements for necessary plant and machinery have been duly registered with the Coal Commissioner and the orders for the same may be expected to be placed any day—the Managing Agents being already in correspondence with the machinery suppliers. Two inclines have already started working and 2/3 further inclines may be expected to be opened very shortly. For transportation of coal to the railway siding, it is proposed to have an aerial rope-way service of our own. However, with a view to avail of the benefit of the present market, a fleet of lorries has been arranged for transport of coal pending completion of the aerial ropeway service. An immediate monthly raising of four to five thousand tons of coal may be expected from January 1947.

The programme for development of both these mining areas and equipping them with the most up-to-date machinery and equipments has been discussed with the Mining experts and a monthly raising of 25 to 30 thousand tons from each of these two plots may be expected after proper development.

The Managing Agents have agreed to pass on to the Company their rights with respect to both the above plots, i.e., 985 bighas of coal bearing area named "Saunda Block C" in Karanpura field and 2¾ sq. miles area of coal bearing land in Korea State at their cost, and have the leases made out in the name of the company.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

It is estimated that about rupees 30 lacs will be required for machinery and equipments for fitting the mines, aerial ropeway, Generator set, Boilers, Electric Pumps, Locomotives, Cutting Machines, Hauling Engines, Tramway, Railway Siding, Buildings, Quarters, etc.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES

The Preliminary Expenses exclusive of Underwriting Commission and Brokerage on sale of shares are estimated to be not more than Rs. 30,000/-

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The Minimum Subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed at 90,000 Ordinary Shares after receipt of the sum payable on Application.

VOTING RIGHT

Every member whose name is entered in the Register of Members of the Company as holder of Ordinary Shares irrespective of the number of shares he holds, and is not in arrears for calls, is entitled to vote or take part in the proceedings. Preference Shares carry no voting right. On a show of hands, every member entitled to vote and present in person shall have one vote and upon poll every member entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy, shall have one vote for every Ordinary Share held by him.

RESTRICTION OF TRANSFER OF SHARES

The Directors may at their discretion decline to register the transfer of any shares other than fully paid-up shares or on which the company has got a lien. No transfer shall also be made to an infant or a person of unsound mind.

DIRECTOR'S QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION

The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of Ordinary Shares of the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000/- in his own name. The remuneration of every Director shall be Rs. 100/- for every meeting of the Board attended by him, unless otherwise determined by the company in General Meeting. He will further be entitled to his actual travelling charges not exceeding First Class and Third Class for servant and an allowance of Rs. 20/- per day for the days he is actually away from his place of residence for attending Board Meetings or otherwise in execution of his duty as a Director. When journey is undertaken by a Director by Air, actual Airway fare will be paid.

The Directors shall further be entitled to receive in each year by way of additional remuneration a commission of not exceeding 2% as may from time to time be decided by the Directors on the net profits of the company as defined under the Section 87-C Sub-Clause (3) of the Indian Companies Act after providing for remuneration of the Managing Agents, and such commission shall be divided amongst the Directors equally unless they decide to divide it in any other manner.

MANAGING AGENTS

The Articles of Association provide for the appointment of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., as Managing Agents of the company from the date of incorporation of the company for a period of twenty years on the following remuneration:—

(a) A personal allowance of Rs. 2,500/- per mensem from the date of their appointment as Managing Agents.

(b) A commission of 10% per annum on the net profits of the company after allowing for all the usual working charges, interest on loans and advances, repairs, and outgoings, but without any deduction in respect of Income-tax, super-tax or any other tax or duty on income or revenue or for expenditure by way of interest on debentures or otherwise on Capital account or depreciation on Assets or on account of any sum which may be set aside out of profits in each year for reserve or any other special funds.

This is exclusive of all office expenses, salaries, etc.

UNDERWRITING ARRANGEMENTS AND COMMISSION

1,60,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and 16,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each have been underwritten by Messrs. Kishenlall Poddar, Share Brokers, 102/1, Clive Street, Calcutta for an underwriting commission of 2 annas per Ordinary Share and 8 annas per Preference Share. The Directors are of opinion that the resource of the Underwriters are sufficient to discharge their underwriting obligations.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DIRECTORS' INTEREST

Lala Karam Chand Thapar is the Managing Director and Mr. Inder Mohan Thapar is another Director of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. Ltd., Managing Agents of the Company and are interested accordingly. Seth Anandilal Poddar is a partner of the firm of Messrs. Kishenlall Poddar, the Underwriters, and is interested accordingly.

DOCUMENTS

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, the underwriting letter between the company and the said Messrs. Kishenlall Poddar, and the Managing Agents' Agreement can be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company.

BROKERAGE

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of Re. 1/- per Preference Share and As. -/4/- per Ordinary Share respectively on allotment made in respect of applications received through the recognised brokers and Banks and bearing their stamp.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

Application for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus or it may be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Head Office and Branches of Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company or from Lahore Head Office and Branches of the Punjab National Bank Ltd., or from the Cawnpore Head Office and Branches of the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., or from Lahore Head Office and Branches of the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., or the office of Messrs. Kishen Lall Poddar, 102/1, Clive Street, Calcutta, the underwriters. In case where no allotment is made, or where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the full deposit or the balance of deposit, as the case may be, will be returned. The Directors reserve to themselves the right to make allotments of shares in any manner they deem proper.

The Shares will be issued subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Nationalist Drive On Antung Assumes Blitz Tempo

PEIPING, Oct. 25, (U. P. A.): The Nationalists drive on Antung, Capital of Antung Province, today assumed blitz tempo with all three of General Tu Liming's columns reported to have advanced 30 to 50 miles in the last few days, cables Reynolds Packard, United Press of America Staff Correspondent.

The center column advanced 45 miles along the Mukden-Korean railway from Matang and reached Fenchenhsien, 30 miles north-west of Antung. The East column was meeting more resistance and fought 30 miles from Chingchuan to Trungchua, 130 miles north-east of Antung.

Meanwhile, the Communist Yenan Radio confirmed that the Nationalist forces were charging at the vital Red-held port of Chefoo at the tip of Shantung Peninsula.

Meanwhile, the newspaper "To Kung Pao" said that the Nationalist forces have been ordered to halt all advances while the renewed peace negotiations were underway in Nanking.

The observers noted that the official Chinese "Central News" carried no dispatches today on the Government offensive at Chefou.

In Nanking third party mediators met today to study Government and Communist terms in an effort to devise a compromise peace plan acceptable to both the sides, cables Walter Logan United Press of America Staff Correspondent.

Communist Resistance Collapses

PEIPING Oct. 25 (APA): Collapse of Chinese Communist resistance all along the Peiping-Hankow railway front was reported to-day by Chinese Government sources in Peiping, who said that the main Communist force was in retreat to the hills as the Communist offensive, aimed at the Government Forces' life-line to North China, apparently fell apart.

General Chiang Kai-shek's armed forces redoubled their efforts on a new front to the east. Government despatches said Chinese warships bombarded the Communist-held port of Chefoo for the second day in succession.

There was no further report of land fighting around Chefoo, but it was stated that the Government was bent on severing this link between the Communists in Manchuria and their redoubt in Shantung Province.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

A CLEAN SWEEP IN B.P.O.A. ADMINISTRATION. J. R. D. TATA RESIGNED IN DISGUST. SOME INFLATED BILLS. HITLERESQUE BEHAVIOUR. WANGLING IN ELECTIONS. NON-MUSLIMS IN MUSLIM TEAM. FATE OF SANTOSH TROPHY. SUBSTITUTION OF TEAMS.

I must congratulate Sorab Bhoot on his success in making a clean sweep of the elements which came in the way of his depredations in the Olympic World of Bombay. All those who were responsible for the birth of the B.P.O.A. and made what it is today are now out of it. New blood has taken their place. One may be sorry for the unhealthy rivalry which has set in the sporting field. But love of power and greed have made some people blind and oblivious of the cause they are called upon to espouse. The new force, personified by Bhoot has kicked away the wise and the experienced from its fold and consolidated its own position by the inclusion of men who are too willing to toe the line of the Dictator.

J. R. D. TATA RESIGNED IN DISGUST

Men like J. R. D. Tata have left the management in disgust. As Rusi Talyarkhan, Prof Choksi and Rusi Colah have also washed their hands of it. I doubt if the Association will receive the same amount of financial support from the House of Tatas which they had extended to it up to now. There are definite allegations of squandering away of public money against the Secretaries which I am afraid a President like A. S. de Mello will not be able to dissipate in the future—more so because he stays a thousand miles away from our city. If the Treasurer were alive to his duties and responsibilities, the B. P. O. A. would not have come to this sorry pass. But P. R. Bhatt is too busy and important man, to bother about such petty things! He seems well satisfied with the state of affairs. Does that improve the position of the B.P.O.A.?

SOME INFLATED BILLS

The expenditures of Rs. 10,000 over the Bangalore tour and Rs. 2,900 on the annual Olympic Games do need some explaining away. With only Rs. 14 paid per head for Railway fare and Rs. 6 per diem for food etc., the Bangalore trip should not have cost that large sum of money. All those who made the journey there feel that the total expense should not have gone beyond Rs. 6,000 in all. It is most surprising to hear that no detailed account was vouchsafed even to the Managing Committee! When some of the members of the Managing Committee pleaded before the General Body that they were kept in the dark about these figures, the Chairman put a brake on all queries saying that they could inspect the books of accounts in the office of the B.P.O.A. after giving due notice to the Secretary.

Unfortunately this prevented other members from expressing any comment on the accounts.

HITLERESQUE BEHAVIOUR

But there is another thing which is still more disquieting and that is the displeasure of some of our most prominent athletes with the Hitleresque behaviour of Bhoot. They swear that they will not have anything more to do with the B.P.O.A. so long as this individual is in charge of its affairs. In plain language they will not compete in the Olympic Games any more. If they do so, it will be most unfortunate, as it will cause a serious set-back in the athletics of Bombay.

I hope that—true sportsmen as they are—they will not play into the hands of their enemies. They must remember that the World Games are approaching fast and the prestige of their motherland will be at stake. So they should ignore the mean tactics and rude behaviour of these self-seekers and try their utmost to improve their standard in every way possible.

WANGLING IN ELECTIONS

By the way, I must say one word in regard to the elections. Many people have asked me if they are fair and above-board. Last year it was found that Secretary Bhoot had asked his friends in writing, while sending them the ballot papers, to return them to him 'blank' after due signature! In view of this, President Tata had given an assurance to the Committee that he would see to it that everything was done in a straight-forward manner in future. As he quitted the office, the promise remained unfulfilled. It is high time, the present system of elections is completely overhauled, so that there cannot be any loophole for wangling.

NON-MUSLIMS IN MUSLIM TEAM

The Bangalore Muslims made their debut at the Cooperage last week and trounced the Border Regiment by five goals to nil. But what I was most interested in this outfit was their composition. Although the team is named communally, it has members of other communities than Muslims in its being as in the past. Both Hindus and Christians are in the side. It was really very pleasing to see them all playing in the true spirit of the game. That is what it should be. However many people like me wish that they take up a name which is more in consonance with their composition. Some time ago, Sir Mirza Ismail then Dewan of Mysore, had advised them strongly to do so. In these days of communal tension it is the duty of all sportsmen to avoid the dangers and pit-falls of fanaticism.

FATE OF SANTOSH TROPHY

Although the football season is drawing to a close, we are still in the dark about the fate of the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the Santosh Trophy. It is said that it may be held either at Bangalore or Lucknow towards the end of November. I am afraid that will be too late for our players, as they will all go out of practice by then. Besides the holders, Bengal, are already out of the field. Under the circumstances, it would be wise to drop the competition altogether this year. With two of the most important provinces out of the field—and perhaps more it would be inadvisable to stage it. It is sure to end in financial failure.

SUBSTITUTION OF TEAMS

I was rather surprised to note that the W.I.F.A. Committee permitted two new teams in the shape of the B.B. R.C. and the Rangers to take the place of the Welch Regiment and the Movement Control who tried off from the Rovers Tournament at the eleventh hour. This was done after the tournament had actually started. I wonder if the consent of the opposing teams were asked for before admitting them in the vacancies. I know it for a fact that they did not allow such replacement in the past. Only last year, the I.F.L. had sought their permission to include a new team in the Satiranjan Shield after the draw had taken place. But the Grand Moghuls of the Cooperage refused this point blank. Evidently their policy has changed after the death of Secretary Turner.

Is It True?

That the opponents of bare-footed football are terribly upset over the route of the Border Regiment by the Bangalore Muslim in the Rovers Cup?

That they retired in a sullen mood, to the Red Corner of the Cooperage to drown their sorrows in the potions supplied by M. H. Vishram, Chairman of the Bar Committee?

That they are thinking of sending a representation to the A.I.F.F. asking for a ban on bare footed soccer in India as they tend to undermine British prestige in this country?

That in the meanwhile they offered liquid prayers to Jupiter Pluvius so that he might rain cats and dogs whenever bare footed teams take the field?

That J. R. D. Tata quitted the Presidential chair of the B.P.O.A. because he was fed up with its administration?

That failing to secure a Bombay man to fill the vacancy, the Bhoot approached the Indian Capital to lend Tony de'Mello's services again?

That another Stadium—with cycle and cinder tracks all complete—is already in the air which de Mello may land in any part of the city any day?

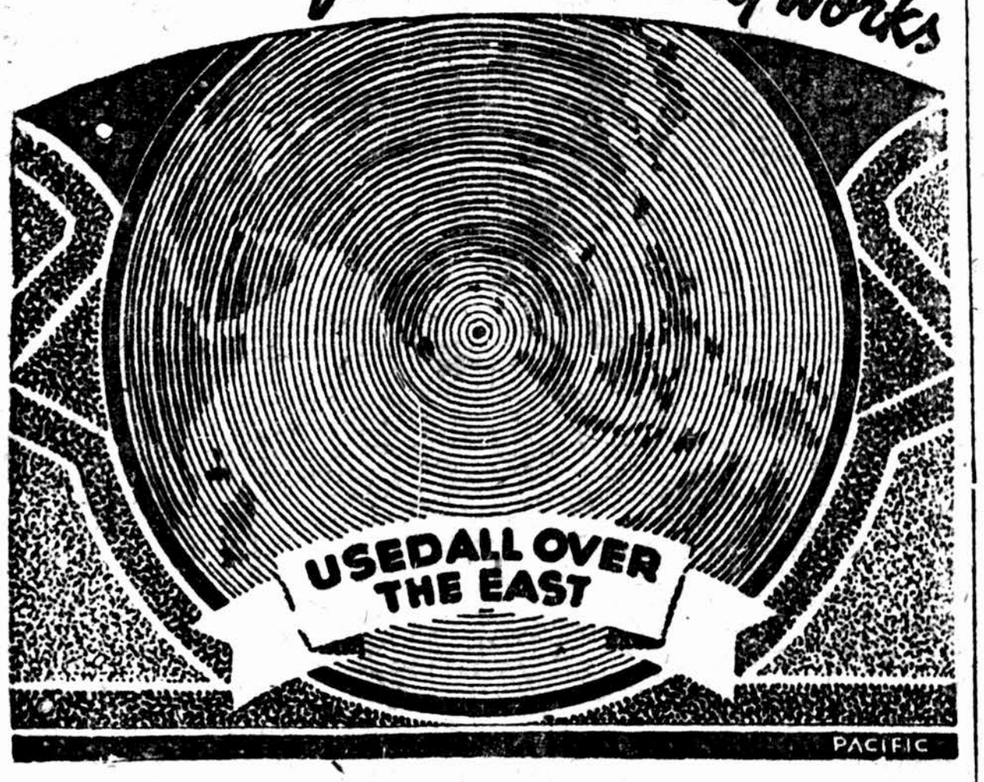
That the B.P.O.A. Secretaries have set an excellent example in economy by sky-rocketing the expenditure over the annual olympic games from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 3,000 within a year?

That the manager of Bombay team to Bangalore showed exemplary restraint by saving Rs. 6,000 from the collections when there was nobody to question the items of expenditure?

That according to the latest ruling by Lohana, a Provincial controlling body stands on the same footing as a club?

That Sunderdas Morarji has undertaken to build another Swimming Pool—provided he is given 'carte blanche' in regard to preliminary expenses?

Specify "SIGCOL GLASS" for Laboratory works



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Let us talk it over —

It is over—the Festival of Lights to return year after year. But light has not returned to this unhappy land of four-hundred million even with the faint glimmer of freedom!

Famine, pestilence and war have come and gone in many countries of the world. Houses have been ruined and men, women and children killed by the thousand but still the heart of those nations is throbbing again in the once dead stretches of the lands. But here in our own country the very life-centres in cities and villages are being bled white and that too when the long-fought-for freedom is at our door-step. Or is this merely the foretaste of that freedom which is so dear to human soul? But where is to be found the human soul amongst us today? Has even simple humanity fled from this ancient land where three great religions of the world have prospered—Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam?

But today we know not what is religion! Does it lie in superstitions and hatred of others or does it teach us to defend truth and help the needy and defenceless? Nations indulging in plunder, loot and murder can still remain Christian while individuals forced to eat cow's flesh are cast away as defiled miserables! What a travesty of religion!!

* * * *

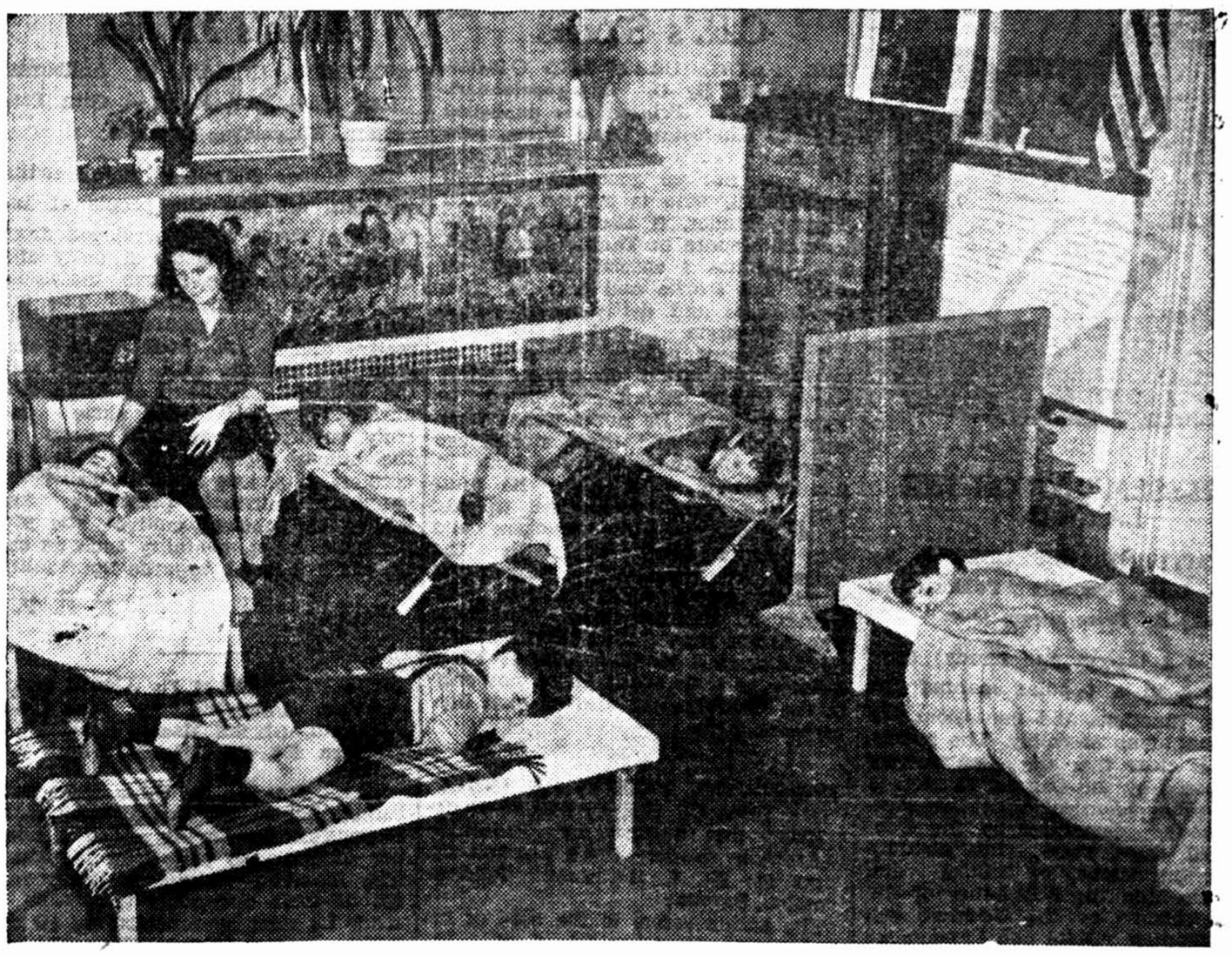
Two weeks have passed. Blood-curdling reports are still pouring in from eastern Bengal. Numerous villages have been devastated and countless number of people been killed or converted. As is usual in such circumstances of cruelty and lawlessness, women have suffered the most. Conversion, abduction and in some cases forcible marriages have been their lot. But how are women in India equipped to defend themselves in such circumstances? As man to man or rather as woman to man they cannot physically hold out for long. (That is the way nature has made them.) However, mentally women of no other country could be worse ill-equipped than them. As the Marathi saying goes, a woman's honour is like a pot of glass—once damaged it can never be soldered again. Woman has been trained as it were to feel that should anyone molest her, the fault must be her own any how! How then can she summon courage of her mind if a goonda attacks her while hooliganism is raging all round?

Speaking about women victims in Eastern Bengal, Gandhiji asked them to emulate the example of Seeta who guarded her honour from the giant Ravana, purely on the strength of her own moral courage. But it would be superfluous to tell Gandhiji that the assailant of Seeta did have the saving grace of being afraid of her great virtue. After all Ravana was not a modern goonda who perpetrates any crime in the name of religion or patriotism. As we were discussing Gandhiji's advice to women, a lady asked why Gandhiji did not ask the husbands of those women to be brave like Rama? But I think it is just as well that Gandhiji has not asked men to follow the example of Rama. After all what did this great lover of truth do by his noble consort? Didn't he cast away his innocent queen only because a washerman expressed doubts about her purity? It is mere sophistry to say that Rama abandoned Seeta because as a king, it was his first duty to please his subjects—"Prajanuranjan" as they say it in Sanskrit. A man who cannot be just by his wife, can hardly be qualified to be a just king! His would have been a worthy example to follow if he had abdicated his throne for the sake of his really great queen.

But that could not be. She had to pass through many ordeals and in the end immolate herself.

And that is exactly what Gandhiji asks helpless women to do by taking poison or some such thing. Well, doesn't this become himsa (violence)? Instead why not say that a woman should be considered as pure even if she is defiled by sheer brute force? Of course this will in no way lessen her physical sufferings but she will at least be spared mental agonies. It is a relief to know that on second thoughts Gandhiji feels it admissible for women to wield weapons in self-defence. But where are they to bring these weapons from and how will they be able to use them with all their disabilities? Nor can weapons alone solve the problem for them. What is more likely to help them and defeat the purpose of the wicked assailant is a rational change in our idea of a woman's purity and virtue.

Leela.



Nursery schools in the United States provide the children with pleasant surroundings while the mothers work. In this picture children take an afternoon nap under the watchful eye of the nursery teacher.

The Garden Of Alimony!

By Wilson Ferber

Perhaps the most flourishing feminine racket in America is the heart-balm industry. Alimony, alienation of affection and damage for breach of promise are the three sharp claws of the racket. Woe betide the American suitor or philanderer—who becomes the victim of a designing wench.

The biggest legal racket in America is the heart-balm industry, which flourishes all over the country and reaches its peak in Hollywood. In that small community more money has been paid to ex-wives than in any other municipality on earth.

Two divorces cost Chaplin more than a million dollars. John Gilbert paid £30,000 in alimony and £500 a year for his child. William S. Hart settled £50,000 on his ex-wife. Adolphe Menjou paid alimony at the rate £130 a week, plus £5,000 cash and a house worth £15,000. Jean Harlow received the income from a £40,000 settlement made by her first husband.

No man in the big money class is exempt. Stars, producers, directors scenarists, decorators—all have to pay. There is no escape when the fateful divorce summons arrives.

A divorcee of good standing in Hollywood needs at least £5,000 a year to make ends meet, according to the particulars furnished in a recent suit. This ex-wife's monthly expenses were listed as follows: Rent £50; tips £10; cook and maid £25; laundry £5; food £60; clothing £150; entertainments £30; car and chauffeur £40; medical attention £30; messages £10; beauty treatment £5; total £415 a month.

Alimony of £5,000 a year would leave the poor girl hardly anything for pocket money!

Three Sharp Claws

Alimony, alienation of affection, and damages for breach of promise are the three sharp claws of the racket. The biggest money is obtained in Hollywood, but even in such ordinary places as Michigan broken hearts can be cured by legal poultices composed of notes of large denominations, as witness the curious story of Elisha Sprague and Amanda Craig.

They met in a Michigan cemetery one fine day in July. He was 45 and she was 38. He had four children, she had three. Elisha was bringing some flowers for his wife's grave. Amanda was bringing some flowers for her husband's grave. He asked her how much she paid for her monument. One thing led to another, and finally Elisha asked Amanda how she would like him for her man.

"Why, Mr. Sprague," replied Amanda, just like that: "You don't want me. I am homely and poor."

"I've watched you for a long time," said Elisha. "You look just like a girl to me."

Elisha told his children that they were likely to have a new mother, and they said so much and said it so often that his ardour began to cool. A month later he told Amanda that it was all a mistake. He added hopefully that they would always remain good friends.

Jury's Verdict

She sued him for breach of promise. Her plea was eloquent of her wounded spirit, her nervous exhaustion, her unmerited disgrace. Elisha said that there had never been any promise to marry.

The judge said: "The weaker sex naturally look to men for support and protection. Often, too often, they place implicit confidence in our promises and protestations of love and rely with fond affection upon our honour and integrity. When a deserted female calls on us to compensate her for the treachery of a fellow-man it is incumbent on us to assist in alleviating her sorrows, in healing her wounded feelings, and in remunerating her, so far as is just, for lost prospects, broken vows, which have consigned her to celibacy, perhaps for life. The cause is with you, and I am confident you will render such verdict as your good sense and unbiased judgment will approve."

The jury, in tears, said "£3,000."

A Saving Clause

Can a girl have her heart broken twice at the same time? The nerviest case of legal blackmail ever attempted was that of a girl who brought concurrent breach suits against two different men. She got two verdicts, one for £25,000 and the other for £15,000. But the Supreme Court proved more hard-boiled than the jury and the judgments were quashed.

Some interesting advice to prospective American husbands is contained in the observations of a Pennsylvania judge: "When a man enters into an engagement of marriage with a woman he is presumed to have made himself acquainted with her appearance, her temper, her character, and other matters which are obvious to the understanding and which can be ascertained in the social intercourse that eccompanies courtship.

"If he refuses to marry her for a defect which is open to the observation, he has no defence. However, if she has an undisclosed physical defect which will interfere materially with domestic felicity, even if the defect is curable, he is entitled to rescind the contract.

"The marriage contract does not require a man to take an imperfect woman and afterwards call in a surgeon to repair her. A man does not court a woman for the mere privilege of paying for her board and lodgings. He expects and is entitled to something in return."

In other words, the American fiance should look very, very carefully before he takes the marriage leap.

Birdie And The Worm

Mr. W.P.K. was a wealthy, healthy widower of 60. He went to visit his son's ranch in California. Birdie, divorced after eight troubled years of matrimony, was the ranch cook. Birdie and Dad took to each other at once. When Dad's holiday was over he gave Birdie a nice little present of £25 and a recommendation for good character and excellent cooking.

A few weeks later, Birdie discovered that Mr. W.P.K. was worth about £20,000. She and her lawyers took the appropriate steps and ultimately she persuaded the jury that Dad had proposed to her. The good men and true made him pay her £4,000.

Equality before the law is a fine principle but it has no application to heart-balm suits in America. A man's broken heart is worth nothing. The law books contain but one record of a man who won a breach of promise suit as a plaintiff in either England or America. That suit was decided in England as long ago as 1698 when a gentleman named Harrison sued a lady named Cage.

Miss Cage was worth %3,000 before her brother died and twice as much after. This increase of wealth seems to have made her change her mind about Mr. Harrison, to whom she was engaged. The jilted lover was awarded £400.

No Hope For Male

Not only is it impossible for a man to win a breach suit as a plaintiff, he is extremely lucky if he can win as a defendant. Even a young man

(Continued On Page 4)

CON-SSEMBLY FOR THE LAYMAN

"CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY". By P. R. Lele, Phoenix Publications, Bombay 2. Price Rupee One.

This is a topical and handy book discussing in a popular manner the purpose, functions and limitations of the Constituent Assembly. The author makes it clear that the Con-ssembly as proposed by the Cabinet Mission is in no sense identical with the sovereign body demanded by the Congress all those years. But compromise is the essence of politics and one hopes that the acceptance of the British scheme by the Congress will in no manner vitiate the freedom of India.

In a brief compass Mr. Lele has ably discussed the issues before the country as well as the Con-ssembly both in their historical and practical aspects. He has included the Cabinet Mission's proposals in the body of the book. That and other relevant facts and figures makes the book an excellent handbook for the layman.

N. J.

C.R.'s Stories

'THE FATAL CART' AND OTHER STORIES. By C. Rajagopalachari. Price Rs. 2. Printed and published by the Hindustan Times Press, New Delhi.

It may not be generally known that Rajaji, who is a high ranking Congress leader, is also an author of no small repute in Tamil literary circles. He has a special knack of culling out stories and parables from the Classics and deftly using them for propaganda.

The present volume consists of English translation of many short stories which Rajaji contributed to Tamil journals. He never writes without a purpose and these stories are intended to remove many a blot in South Indian social life. 'The fatal cart' is a highly dramatised tragedy of drunkenness while 'crackers' and 'An Election Story' deals with the ordeals of Harijans. 'Hunchback Sundari' depicts modern college girls' pranks in match-making. To those who do not know Tamil, this book will be interesting reading. Rajaji is a spinner of high count yarns not only in the Charkha but also of high literary-standards.

K. A. C.

FORGOTTEN FRIEND OF INDIA

"THE LIFE OF SIR CHARLES FORBES", first Baronet, by Ruttonjee Ardeshir Wadia, (with portraits), pp. 68, Rs. 4. (Padmaja Publications, Baroda)

The author refers to the hero of his book as "a forgotten friend of India" and narrates the many incidents in the life of Sir Charles, showing his love of justice, kindly feeling plain straightforward, honesty and above all, his sincere love for India and Indians to which he gave expression in many practical ways. "May such persons increase and multiply", one is inclined to say, after reading the interesting book regarding an eminent English gentleman.

N. H. P.

India's Mission

"MOTHER INDIA", by Anilbaran Ray, (2nd Ed.), Re. 1/-, Gita Prachara Karyalaya, Calcutta.

The author addresses himself to the question "whether the people of India as a whole have developed from ancient times the sense of unity and a self-conscious collective individuality, separate from others?" The author answers the question in the affirmative and in this book of 54 pages gives the reasons why. Dealing with the spiritual heritage of India, the author holds that India alone can truly satisfy the spiritual needs of the human race. In India alone, on account of a long ancient civilisation based on spiritual principles and guided by spiritual motives, the people have got a mentality such as can be easily bended towards spirituality.

N. H. P.

TUT-TI ZANJIREN. By Ahmed Shuja Pasha. Published by Maktaba-e-Sultani, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 3. Crown 800. Pp. 120. Rs. 1-8-0.

There are two or three good publishing houses in Bombay which are responsible for having added a number of books to the Urdu literature. The Maktaba-e-Sultani is the youngest of them and some time back it made its start by republishing all the novels of the late Maulana Sharar. Now it has widened its activities and it is hoped that in days to come it will become the rendezvous of many good authors, translators and playwrights.

The book under review is the translation of some novel dealing with only an aspect of the Russian Revolution of 1917 which ended in the murder of the Czar and other members of the royalty. The translation is quite readable. It is not a history of the Revolution; it only gives a glimpse of it and is woven, as usual, round a love-story. One can, however, realise the motives underlying that great event. The book makes an interesting reading.

Z. A. BARNI.

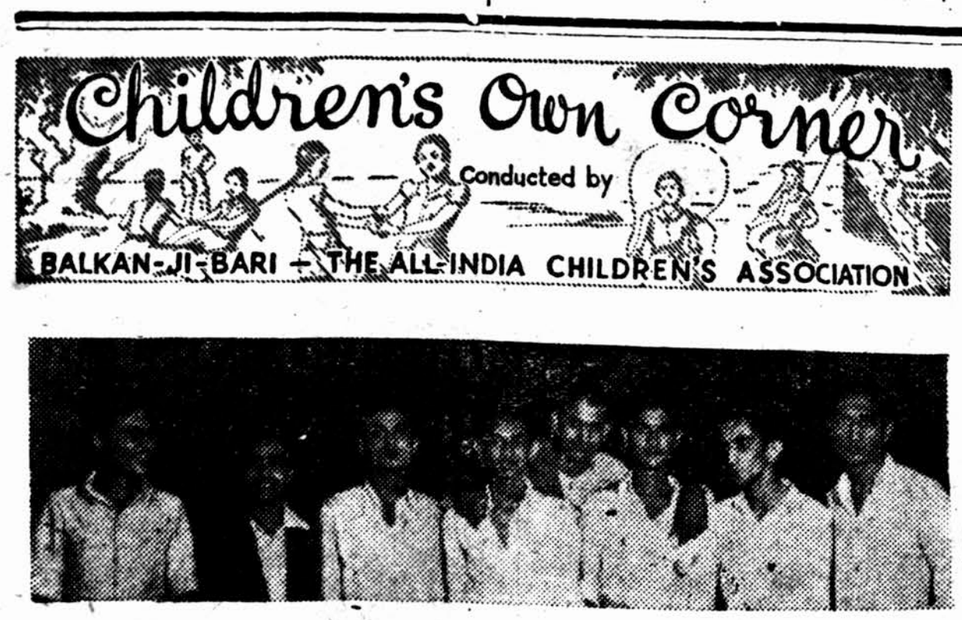
In Light Vein

"AND ALL THAT". By K. Iswara Dutt, Kitab Kutir, Allahabad. Price Rs. 1/8.

Indians are often accused of being a serious, long-faced people more engrossed in the hereafter than in the here and now. Our public men cultivated a serious mien until the Mahatma came on the scene with his impish sense of humour. Our publicists specialised in long-winded three-decker leaders until a Pothan Joseph came out—with his cup of tea. Since then the monotony of the daily paper is being relieved by a host of columnists and cartoonists. Unfortunately, barring a few well-known exceptions, their humour is of the ponderous, elephantine type and they aim more at pushing themselves than serving their readers.

K. Iswara Dutt is one of the early Indian journalists to follow the Gardiner-Lynd tradition. It is some years now that the present volume was published and its reprint is an index of the popularity of the author. The subject matter ranges from "A tuft of hair" to the Tripuri Congress and all the pieces are informed by a light touch and the apt phrase. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, who contributes the Foreword "was impressed by the sense of humour, penetration and perspective the sketches display in abundance." A worthwhile tribute, indeed!

N. J.



Marine Drive Balkan-ji-Bari Work ers.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Probably you will pity your Dada when you know that once more his health is failing. He had recouped greatly—but, well, did he over-work again, or were there any worries he had to suffer, that his health was gone? Maybe, he lost his self-control ....Anyway, he craves for your blessings—and he hopes he will be all-right soon!

According to the Doctor's advice, Dada is leaving Bombay for a change. He is going to Sind, the birth-place of Balkan-ji-Bari. He left Sind long ago, and had hardly any occasion to visit that province after that. When he last went there, it was at the time of the First All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference held at Karachi exactly five years back.

* * * *

At that time, he was so busy with the Conference, and with the arrangements for the Bombay party of workers and children which had accompanied him that he had hardly got any time to see his friends and relatives. He wondered what they thought of him....Ever since then he had been receiving letters and invitations to go to Sind....

You know that we are holding the second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference during the ensuing Christmas holidays. Our Sind friends suggested that they would not attend it if I did not visit Sind before that. It was a hard thing to do, I had thought—But, now, well, I am going to afford of this God-given opportunity—And sure enough, will not the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers also be pleased?

* * * *

With you, of course, I shall remain in constant touch as ever, through this "Corner.' You can continue to write to me on the usual address: Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, and the letters will reach me safely and attended to properly and immediately. I shall let you know about my travel to Sind, and you can also write to me your experiences if you have gone out anywhere for your vacation—or any other things that you like.

Just one thing more: Probably our journal "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" may again be issued irregularly for a month or two—But kind as you always have been, you will forgive Dada and his colleagues for this drawback. Although late, you will receive all its issues sure and certain. You need not write reminders to the Manager for the non-receipt of "PUSHPA": Its copies will reach you safely. Thanks very much.

* * * *

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has issued a detailed circular regarding the forthcoming All-India Balkan-ji-Bari due to be held at Bombay from 27th to 31st December, both days inclusive. Those who have not yet received it may get it from the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

Of special attention to everyone concerned is the Exhibition that is proposed to be held. In it are to be kept all such things pertaining to Children's hobbies and handicrafts as may have been prepared by themselves or for them. It is hoped that all will co-operate wholeheartedly to make the Exhibition as well as the Conference a great success. Suggestions are cordially invited and will be thankfully received by the General Secretary.

* * * *

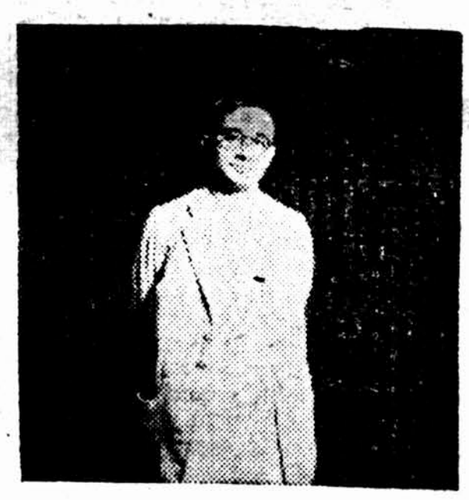
Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association? And why have you delayed, please?

All boys and girls up to twelve years old can join as members, those of twelve to sixteen years as companions, and elders also wishing to be useful to the organisation can be enrolled as Associates or Patrons. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps as postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you—In his present state of health specially your letters will comfort him—Please do write to him: Thanks!

All Good Wishes from
your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21.



Brother Prabodh Desai who takes great pains in training the Balkanji-Bari children for their stage programmes.

Children showed their high histrio nic talents during their recent perfor mances at the Children's Week celebrations.

HEINRICH HIMMLER: MAN BEHIND LEGEND

By Major H. R. Trevor-Roper

BRITISH INTELLEGENCE OFFICER IN C INVESTIGATION OF TRUTH OF HITLER'S DEATH

"For Himmler was not merely a policeman. He was (and here I think is the key to his character) a mystic. That smooth, untroubled expression shows the most terrible of all serenities, the serenity of the religious bigot, the man whose actions are all justified, for he has found the truth. Himmler was head of the SS, and the SS were the fanatical apostles of nazism."

To us in India with memories of Calcutta and Noakhali fresh in our minds this study contains a moral that he who runs may read. It is absolutely necessary that communal fanatics and slogan slaves are isolated and dealt with, if free India is to have peace or progress.

..The head of a secret police under a revolutionary despotism is always a somewhat impersonal figure. an amnipresent but invisible character, envisaged not as flesh and blood, but as an abstract conception of ruthlessness and efficiency. But such conception are nearly always wrong. They merely enable us to evade, not to understand, politics.

Napoleon's Fouche was not the monster of vice described by the rhetorical Chateaubriand. Cromwell's Thurloe, the secret enigmatical spirit who enabled his master to "carry the secrets of all the princes of Europe at his girdle" was in fact a highly cultured civil servant. What kind of man was their modern counterpart, the head of the most terrible secret police under the most odious revolutionary depotism of history Heinrich Himmler?

In the public mind Himmler was a very real and fearful figure, a cold-blooded, inhuman ogre. ruthlessly exterminating millions of helpless prisoners by every refinement of torture; a creature to whom the human weaknesses of pity and forgiveness were unknown; an inexorable monster whom no prayers, no human sacrifice could appease. He seemed inhuman also in his efficiency. No internal conspirators succeeded even in the darkest days of defeat in overthrowing the Nazi regime. All plots against Hitler's life failed except his own.

Ten Million Murders

In twelve years only one prominent Nazi was assassinated by the opposition and even he was not murdered by the German opposition against which Himmler's machinery of repression was chiefly directed, but by a conquered people. He was Reinhardt Heydrich, Himmler's ablest collaborator. hardly less terrible than his master. And he was murdered by the Czechs.

Now certainly Himmler was a terrible and murderous figure. In this respect (as documents produced at Nuremberg show) the public mind exaggerated nothing. We learn from one of his subordinates that when the number of exterminated Jews was given as six million, "Himmler wasn't satisfied". In his opinion the number must have exceeded six million.

These wretched people were, some of them, mowed down by machine-gun fire, some of them stuffed into "humane" gas wagons. They do not include other categories of victims who died more individual and perhaps more painful deaths in cells and torture chambers. In the end figures were perhaps more satisfactory to Himmler. Official estimates now reckon his murders to have numbered at least ten million.

Youthful Serenity

How can any man have borne in his mind the burden of such an accumulation of crime? Attendants who officiated at the massacres were generally drawn from the criminal classes. They were often driven mad by their duties. But Himmler was "unaffected by his responsibilities".

These things (if he ever thought of them) never interrupted the regularity of his meals, never disturbed the routine of his office, never disconcerted the puffy smoothness of that cold. complacent expression which to the end retained a youthful serenity.

One answer, the conventional answer, is that Himmler was a sadist, positively delighting in such things, as we know that Hitler delighted in blood and slaughter. But this is not true. Himmler was not a sadist. There was nothing terrible or volcanic in his character. His very coldness was a negative element, not glacial but bloodless. He did not delight in cruelty. He was indifferent to it. And the scruples of others were to him not contemptible but unintelligible.

"But they are criminals", or "animals", he would protest with ingenuous deprecation when foreign ambassadors or even his own subordinates sometimes demonstrated against some peculiarly savage holocaust.

In other ways, too, he was extraordinarily ignorant and navie. The man who, after such a career culminating in total defeat, still regarded himself as a fit negotiator to meet Allied commanders. gravely disputing with himself whether to bow or to shake hands in the presence of General Eisenhower, and who hoped to be continued in office under an Allied occupation, cannot have been a man of diabolical subtlety.

He was also beloved by all his subordinates—men of neuter conscience, indeed and great stupidity, but in other respects apparently of only normal weakness.

His adjutants and advisers remained, even after his death, unconditionally *loyal to him. No one in SS* conspired against him. To the end he was its Reichsfuehrer and its members spoke affectionately of him as "Reichsheini" "Brutality?" his subordinates exclaim in navie chorus. "There were no signs of brutality in his private nature". Hesitation seemed to them his most obvious characteristic.

Himmler himself could never understand the reputation which he had acquired. In the end he despaired of understanding it. It was some strange foible of foreigners, he concluded, and he satisfied himself with making little jokes about it in his private circles.

If he was not a sadist, not a man of diabolical instincts or ingenuity. what other quality can have inspired and sustained Himmler in these incredible cruelties? I believe there is an answer to this question, though it is not one which will readily occur to those who take their standards of judgment from the accustomed and (until recently) the contemporary world.

To find a parallel to Hmmler—and, indeed, to most of the Nazi leaders—we must look back beyond yesterday some three hundred years to cataclysmic periods of society, periods of revolution and social change. There we shall find his prototype. It is the Grand Inquisitor, the mystic in politics, that most terrible and disastrous phenomenon, the man who is prepared to sacrifice humanity to an ideal.

The grand inquisitors of history were not cruel or indulgent men. In their private lives they were often painfully conscientious and austere. Often, like Himmler, they prided themselves on their kindness to animals.

"We Germans," Himmler once said, "who are the only people in the world with a decent attitude toward animals, will also assume a decent attitude toward these human animals." (He was speaking of Russians and Czechs.)

But he added that if they all died in slavery it did not matter. And so the grand inquisitors, who would not disturb the fleas in their clothes and were careful of the comforts of ther cats and canaries, would bless the masacres of heretics and send the heterodox to the stak without losing a wink of sleep. They were not sadists. hey would have been shocked if anyone had thought them personally cruel. Their actions never touched their conscience. Their consciences were "clear"' They were acting on a principle of faith.

Mystical Bigot

For Himmler was not merely a policeman. He was (and here I think is the key to his character) a mystic. That smooth, untroubled expression shows the most terrible of all serenities, the serenity of the religious bigot, the man whose actions are all justified, for he has found the truth. Himmler was head of the SS, and the SS were the fanatical apostles of nazism.

It was they who believed and inculcated the doctrines of racialism and Hitler worship in their crudest and most extreme form, so that even Hitler himself sometimes laughed at their extravagances; they who provided the crusaders and prophets of that Eastern policy which is the one positive element in Nazi philosophy To many (as to the German generals) these doctrines were vulgar but convenient fictions. insuring the support of the ignorant for incidental ambitions. To some. as to Goebbels. they were mere instruments of policy. But to Himmler and the SS they were—every detail of them—the divinely ordained truth, which. if a man keep not pure and undefiled. he shall without doubt perish everlastingly; which, if a man believe and repeat, will justify all crimes—indeed will turn them into transcendant virtues.

Himmler's belief in these hideous follies is indeed incredible. But then, the whole of nazism, if we had not experienced it. would have been incredible. In the middle of the war, when the issue was becoming doubtful and Goebbels was appealing for total mobilization, Himmler, like some savage priest, turned to more mysterious methods of salvation. Explorers were sent to Tibet to discover the original German race among those ancient, unvisited mountains. In the SS laboratories expensive experiments were made to isolate the elixir of pure Aryan blood.

Dual Character

Not that Himmler was merely a crank. If he had been no more than that we would not have heard so much of him. In an executive capacity he was a very efficient man and had an ability to choose useful subordinates. It is true that his personal court contained some strange figures; that he took political advice from his doctor, whom many regarded as his "evil genius"; that (like Wallenstein and Hitler) he was not only influenced by his astrologer, that his masseur had attained to a position which more orthodox believers entrust to a father confessor, and that his relations with Hitler depended on an illiterate horse fancier.

This dual character of Himmler—his impersonal efficiency as an executive and his oceanic stupidity as a thinker—is, I suggest, the key to his fantastic career. Incapable of originality, he was animated by an unconditional loyalty to Hitler. To every suggestion that he should conspire against Hitler his answer was the same: "I owe everything I am to the Fuehrer and I cannot turn against him now." "You may think me sentimental," he told Bernadotte, "but I have sworn an oath of loyalty to Hitler and I canot break it."

"I have built up the SS on a principle of loyalty," he would say. "I cannot abandon that principle."

The result was twofold. Hitler could trust him absolutely and indeed gave to him more power than to any other subordinate—in spite of the fact that he was never one of the "family circle."

Such absolute devotion breeds absolute devotion, and Himmler's loyalty to Hitler inspired in his own subordinates a similar loyalty to himself. As long as this relation subsisted—a relation based ultimately on Himmler's mystical belief in the divinity of the Fuehrer—Himmler's whole career was uniformly successful, absolutely free from doubt. He could murder his millions without turning a hair.

On in the end, after long and pertinacious assaults, did Himmler's loyalty break. How it broke, after what struggles and with what reservations cannot be told here. There is only room to mention the consequences. The breach killed both Hitler and Himmler. It was after "the shattering news of Himmler's treachery" that Hitler wrote his will and prepared his suicide, and as for Himmler, when his loyalty had gone the whole principle of his life went too.

Himmler was in Schleswig-Holsten when news arrived that Hitler was dead, and that his successor was not himself but Admiral Doenitz. From that moment it was clear that the content of his life was exhausted. He had sold his soul to the devil—he had renounced his loyalty and relied on the succession—and now he had not been paid the price. That night he contemplated suicide.

Nevertheless, such was the incredible simplicity of his character, he still kept up a huge establishment. He still turned up at Doenitz's staff conferences, uninvited, and apparently unaware that he was universally regarded as an embarrassment. He told his subordinates that he still saw political possibilities.

OIt was clear to every one else that he was living in a world of illusion. The next day it must have been clear even to him, for he received a letter from Doenitz relieving him of all his offices.

Then Himmler relapsed again into purposelessness. His last hope had failed. Even his illusions could sustain him no longer. When he ultimately left Flensburg with his secretary and his adjutant, disguised as private soldiers, he had no plans, no knowledge of his own intentions or direction. Even his papers were badly forged, and when he stumbled into a British post he made only perfunctory attempts at concealment.

"I am Heinrich Himmler," he admitted, for he had no personal subtlety

For a moment he seems still to have hoped for a miracle. Then, when it was clear that he was regarded not as a visiting ambassador but as a captured criminal, he took the only firm decision in all that last month. At the moment when the poison capsule, his last chance of a painless death, was about to be removed from his mouth, he bit the doctor's hand, swallowed the poison and was dead in a few seconds.

Lesson To Be Learnt

There is no general lesson to be learned from Himmler's life which cannot be deduced from other examples. In his book "Grey Eminence" Aldous Huxley has shown the terrible consequences of mysticism in politics, and the life of Himmler merely underlines that conclusion. A man who believes in a transcendental ideal, whatever its nature, is a disaster in politics, and the fact that Himmler's ideal was in itself bestial is only a secondary matter.

Indeed, it confuses the issue, for it is the sacrifice of humanity to an abstraction, not the nature of the abstraction, which is fundamentally disastrous. It is unlikely that there will ever be another Himmler, but it is always possible that a new abstraction may be devised, some new political Utopia, in whose name sacrifices may be demanded and murder justified. Then it will be time to remember that murder can never be justified. Those who would justify it would justify not only Torquemada and Father Joseph. They would justify even Himmler. (New York Times).

How millions fared in Himmler's Camps. But they were lucky. For ten million died by the orders of this quasi religious fanatic who had sold body and soul to the Hitler creed.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

BOMBAY TO DELHI

Since I first came to Bombay, nearly thirteen years ago, I have been travelling up and down between Bombay and Delhi at least four times every year But I have not yet lost that youthful thrill I felt when for the first time I saw the mighty expanse of this country, this India of ours, unroll itself beyond the carriage windows.

Now, as always, I like to sit by the window and look out—at nothing in particular and yet at everything that flashes past like flickering images on a screen. Fields, huts, villages, towns, trees, rivers, bridges, little lonely-looking stations which look as if no train ever stops there. By day time, watching the dust-laden sky, which suddenly and magically acquires all the colours of the rainbow at the hour of sunset. And far into the night, even if it be dark, keeping a vigil for the brave little stars to peer out of the black curtain of the moonless sky

It is a flat, unexciting landscape, with only an occasional sand dune or hillock to relieve the monotony. And the earth is mostly dry, now black cotton soil, now reddish Rajputana sand, now a shimmering barren waste, and finally the gray earthly earth of the Jamna valley around Delhi—the soil I know so well, the colour and the smell and the feel of it, the soil out of which I was born, the soil in which I grew.

Up and down, Bombay to Delhi and Delhi to Bombay, forwards and backwards, I have seen it all forty or fifty times But why is it one never grows tired of it? Why has each sight and each sound the peculiar thrill and flavour of home-coming? One does not know why but deep down one feels the pull of the intangible strings that link one to one's land, to the earth!

*

Frontier Mail

I generally like to travel to Delhi by the Frontier Mail The route lies through a much less picturesque scenery than the alternative route via Bhopal and Jhansi and Agra. But there is something glamourous and exotic and exciting about the Frontier Mail which one can experience only in a very few other trains anywhere in the world. The Shanghai Express! The Taurus Express that links Europe to Asia! The 'coast-to-coast' Union Pacific of America! The mighty monumental Trans-Siberian of the Soviet Union! And the Frontier Mail!!

Whenever I happen to travel by it, I sense an atmosphere of drama Somehow all the tensions of India—political, social, economic, cultural, religious—are represented in the odd medley of its passengers. National leaders, sun-dried bureaucrats, whiskey-drinking Colonels and beer-drinking shoalt[illegible] merchants and industrialists on profit-making missions to the capital politicians drawn by the magnet of official Delhi, film stars off on formal and informal honeymoons to M[illegible]ie or Kashmir, unemployed youths hoping to get some clerical job in the Imperial Secretariat, bullying Burra Sahibs and their cringing, servile bearers, women in BURQAS and women in slacks, a dining car that serves the tasteless food of the English slums in a train racing through the land of RASSOGOLAS, NARGASI KABABS and SHRIKHAND! The Frontier Mail is NOT India. But one cannot get to know India till one has, both literally and figuratively, seen the throbbing, complex life in this train.

*

Doctor Atal

One never knows whom one will meet on this train. This time I have been particularly lucky.

To begin with, I have met Doctor Atal And meeting him had a special thrill for me. It was like an author meeting one of his own characters—as if Shaw was to bump into Cleopetra on top of a London bus, or Lanny Budd greet Upton Sinclair at the railroad depot in Pasadena. Or, perhaps, I am vainly exaggerating. Anyway, the point is that Doctor Atal was the leader of the Medical Mission to China about which I have written not only a book but also a film script. From photographs and the descriptions given by his colleagues I think I have described him fairly accurately in both. And yet till yesterday when I saw a handsome, grey-haired figure in smart and spotless khadi racing up and down the platform at Bombay Central, I had never set eyes on him!

I think that Doctor Atal is the best company one can hope for on a long journey. He has been everywhere, at dramatic moments.—in Russia (which he greatly admires and loves) at the time of the purges; in Spain, as a one-man Medical Mission, during the Civil War; in Germany just before the war; in China during the most critical years of the war against Japan. And to round of his peregrination, he has been to jail—for two years from 1942 to 1944! Equally at home in Edinburgh (where he received his medical education) and in Vienna where he has spent many years among the greatest physicians and surgeons of the world, he knows Paris as well as he knows Lucknow which is his home town. He is an intimate friend of Nehru, and was with Bose at Badenweiler; he can tell you amusing stories about the late Justice Mahmood or Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru about the late Doctor Ansari or Mr M. A. Jinnah (with whom he was on very friendly terms at one time).

He is sixty but likes to feel he is forty-five; he is a socialist and a rationalist but he can quote from the Persian mystical poets; he is an eminent surgeon but he is equally interested in politics—and in painting!

Another fellow-passenger is Achyut Patwardhan, the Congress Socialist leader who still manages to retain his college boy look, despite his greying hair. I used to meet him at unexpected places around Shivaji Park (once as a tenant in the same building!) in the "underground" days when he tried to hide his handsome and fair-features under a thick and ungainly moustache. But, thank heavens this front-rank 'Augustier" has not acquired the professional revolutionary manner and is still in possession of an unrevolutionary sense of humour. Nor has he become a rabid communist hater or Russophobe (like some of the former socialists who carried on the August struggle from their air-conditioned offices), though he has strong and genuine differences with the "Reds". In his case at least Socialism still remains Socialism and has not become Louis Fischerism—and certainly not Tatsism! Talking to him, I feel that there is that rare and much-needed fusion of the August '42 nationalist passion and an undimmed Socialist vision which may be the solution of this country's many political problems.

Atal and Achyut are both getting down at New Delhi the lights of which are now beginning to pierce through the autumn gloom while I go on to Lahore. The Frontier Mail, impervious to any one who gets out or gets in, must continue on its weary way till it reaches "journey's end" at Peshawar.

*

The Little Wonder

One of the contemporary world's biggest literary influences is the American magazine, THE READER'S DIGEST, which started out twenty-four years ago 'as a little magazine printing second-hand literature', and has since become phenomenally popular not only in America but all over the world.

Approximately 9,500,000 copies of THE READER'S DIGEST are published in the English language alone. Of these seven million are sold in the United States and Canada. The rest are distributed all over the English-speaking countries (including India which imports more copies of THE DIGEST than of any other foreign periodical). During the war, THE DIGEST published four special editions which followed the American troops and were printed in Egypt, India, Australia and France for the respective war theatres—combined circulation being over two million copies. THE DIGEST issues a SCHOOL EDITION with a circulation of 600,000 copies, sold mostly to students in high schools Nor is the DIGEST Empire restricted to America or to Americans only. A Spanish-language edition is published in Cuba and distributed in all Spanish-speaking Latin American countries and in Spain A Portuguese edition is printed in Brazil and read not only in that country but in Portugal and Portuguese East and West Africa. There is a Swedish edition and an Arabic edition and a Finnish edition. I have heard of plans to publish an Indian edition in English as well as in Hindustani and, may be, other Indian languages.

Already, a very large number of Indians, young and old have fallen under the spell of THE DIGEST. Having no time and less inclination to read real serious literature, they prefer to depend upon this pocket magazine which provides information in tabloid form on every conceivable topic in the world—from religion to sex, from politics to potatoes from anthropology to art and agriculture. Thousands are beginning to look upon THE READER'S DIGEST as their staple literary diet and to accept its content as gospel truth.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to probe into the what, why, wherefore and whither of this magazine. Such an exhaustive analysis is provided by John Bainbridge the well-known American columnist, who wrote a series of five articles in THE NEW YORKER, under the heading "LITTLE MAGAZINE." Later the articles have been issued in book form under the title "LITTLE WONDER." Here are a few of his findings and observations which ought to interest and forewarn the growing number of DIGEST devotees in India:

CLERICALISM: A magazine editor, having been invited to meet De Witt Wallace, founder, owner and editor of THE DIGEST, felt obligated to become acquainted with his host's magazine. He bought a copy, read it through and then said, "Sounds like some goddam preacher wrote it. ..... According to Bainsbridge, "This offhand summary is not far from the truth: Wallace, whose family and editorial staff are sprinkled with preachers, has an evangelical streak visible at a hundred yards.....Because of the DIGEST'S rampant optimism which recognizes evil and misfortune only as manifestations of the Almighty's wisdom, or as blessings in disguise, it has always been warmly acclaimed by large sections of the clergy.' A prominent clergyman once gushingly referred to it as "a gold mine of sermonic material for the up-to-date minister."

ANTI-NEGRO: Not, of course, openly so, but in an insidious, circumspect manner, by suggesting there are two sides to the question, and by publishing articles which suggest that the lot of the Negro in America is really not so bad as made out by progressives and radicals. If a Negro can be found who is prepared to earn a few dollars by publicly stating the patent falsehood (as at least one did) that "as a Negro I am vastly encouraged by the changes in the South during the past two decades in race relations, education, health and business—all indications of a new day for my people", he is sure to be published by Wallace!

PRO-CAPITALIST: The DIGEST has consistently published innumerable articles supporting the capitalist exploitation calling it by the more respectable name of "American free enterprise" or "profit motive system."

ANTI-LABOUR: Trade Unions are anathema to Publisher Wallace and DIGEST will feature, will publish anything to discredit Unions or Union leaders. Typical headings for such articles: "Must Union Members Give Up Their American Rights?", "Rehearsal For Revolution", "Remove Union Restrictions And Increase Shipyard Production' etc.

CONTENTMENT: Realizing that economic distress and discontentment are the causes of social revolutions, the DIGEST (like pseudo-spiritual apologists of capitalist 'status quo' in India!) has always sung the praises of sweet contentment and poverty—only to the poor and the dispossessed, of course, not to capitalists and exploiters! "I look back to my adventures in life" one typical article on the art-of-living reads "and think of the happiest people I have met. They were mostly poverty-stricken." By publishing articles like "Not By Bread Alone" and "We Live In The Slums' glorifying life of poverty the millionaire (who does not live in a slum) sacks to stem the tide of the underdogs' revolt. Bainbridge caustically quotes from an article contributed to DIGEST by Author A. J. Cronin, just before he sold movie rights of a novel to Hollywood for 200,000 dollars:

> "We must have an ideology not based on superficial things, on printed paper money.....We must cast out self-interest from our lives. Today a man's best assets are his health, a stout heart, confidence in his own sincerity. His only true capital is, was, and always will be his soul."

ANTI-NEW DEAL: Like most capitalists and capitalist-owned newspapers of course, the DIGEST was Anti-New Deal, opposing Roosevelt's progressive social legislation.

QUACKERY: Many, however, will claim that they read the DIGEST not for its political articles but for contributions of general interest—especially those on medical topics. The dangerous quackery to which it has thus been indulging in is well exposed by Bainbridge by citing a number of cases in which the so-called medical experts and prophets of the DIGEST have been proved false by the highest medical authorities:

"If physicians look upon DIGEST articles expounding the wonders of drugs that are not available and treatments that have not been tested as a dangerous medical strip-tease, they take an even dimmer view of the magazine's suggestions for self medication.

ANTI-SOVIET: The most consistent plank in the DIGEST policy has been and continues to be 'anti-Sovietism.' No article or book disparaging to the Soviet regime escapes the attention of the DIGEST. The most brazen ant-Russian propaganda is lapped up and broadcast to millions all over the world through its pages.

Wallace's and DIGEST's hero—or unforgettable character—is Henry Ford. Bainbridge reveals that "Wallace has printed more articles about Ford than about any other men, woman, child, or beast—an average of two per year", ever since the very first issue 24 years ago featured "Henry Ford, Dreamer And Worker." It is a little mutual admiration society, for Ford thinks just as highly of Wallace as his magazine. Said the great Flivver King to the DIGEST publisher in a letter: "I look forward to each issue of your little publication with much pleasure, and I find in your selection of articles two things: interpretations of the present and indications of the future."

For Henry Ford's reactionary, pro Fascist, anti-democratic, anti-Labour, alignments, one has only to refer to Upton Sinclair's remarkable WORLD'S END series of novels. No wonder Ford likes READER'S DIGEST. It is cast in his own image.

And if any intelligent, decent Indian still has some illusions left about the "little wonder" magazine, let me recall the fact that the READER'S DIGEST avidly condensed VERDICT ON INDIA and spread the Beverley Nichols poison to the four corners of the world—in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Finnish, not to mention the Braille edition for the blind!

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Start All Over Again?

Mr. William C. Bullitt, fanatically anti-Russian ex-American Ambassador to Russia, begins his book "The Great Globe Itself" with this parable:

The night before Allied armies invaded Southern France in August 1944, General Bethouart, a wise Frenchman, mused thus on mankind: "The end of the next World War? The human race is destroyed by atomic bombs. Two aviators remain alive chasing each other round the earth in jet planes. Over a forest in Africa, propulsive energy exhausted, first one, then the other, crashes at the foot of a high tree in the branches of which sit an aged chimpanzee and his mate. The old ape shrugs his shoulders, turns wearily to his wife and says: 'There you are, Ma; now we have to start it all over again.'"

France-Italy Railway Tunnel Reopens

ROME (Reuter): Rail travel between Italy and France will become considerably quicker within the next few weeks with the reopening of the tunnel through Mount Prejus, on the Italo-French frontier some 15 miles south-west of Moncenisio.

The tunnel was severely damaged by the Germans in the retreat northwards and has necessitated months of clearing and rebuilding before it could be declared to be once more fit for traffic.

Trains using the route should save many hours since previously all traffic had to be routed through Switzerland.

Singapore Fishermen Desert Sumatran Waters

SINGAPORE (Reuter): Because Indonesian marines patrolling the west coast of Sumatra clashed with the inhabitants of a Chinese fishing village Bagan Siapiapi, Singapore fishermen are deserting Sumatran waters altogether for fear of seizure, and are sailing to the Andaman islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Singapore's fish supply, has as a result, dropped from 15 to 20 per cent, the Chinese daily Sin Chew Jit Peh reports.

The first vessel which sailed from the Andamans recently is expected to return with about 450 piculs which, however, is less than half the amount normally caught off Bagan Siapiapi.

Local Chinese fishing firms hope to make the Andaman islands fishing grounds a paying proposition and they are expanding present fleet and are also training more new fishermen using more uptodate methods and materials.

Patter

A HAPLESS HUSBAND

By Asude

This is a curious story, but a true one. The world's literature is full of stories of unhappy husbands with discontented wives. This is the tragedy of a hapless husband saddled with a happy wife. You will not understand it till I unfold the tale in regular order.

I wish I could give you the community the pair came from. But I will not. All that I am permitted to say is that the husband was a little too faithful follower of Modern Thought, —capital M and T please,—as expounded in Continental fiction. He had imbibed not wisely but rather too well of the stuff of which our Artzibaseffs and Schnitzlers are made.

Now, if you have even a nodding acquaintance with these giants, you would know that the motif on which they always insisted was a discontented wife. You could no more make a novel without an unhappy wife than you could make soup without stock or bricks without straw. (Personally, I never make out what bricks have got to do with straw, but the simile, I understand, is used in the best circles) The Norah Helmers and Anna Kareninas must be there.

The Believer believed it all, mopped it up as cat mops up cream; and longed for Romance in real life. Hundreds of young men are doing it every day, over Greta and Marlene. This young man caught the virus from the males of the species, masters like Maurois and Gogol. In effect, he wanted a Discontented Wife.

But that was where the fly came into the connubial marmalade. For, the wife refused to be discontented. A soft, malleable, yielding sort of wife, who could not think of a complaint for her life, who did not know what "soul-throbs" were made of. She had never heard of Norah Helmer, and when the husband enlightened her, refused to believe the story. Her conviction was that no wife who had a good husband could be unhappy.

You must not go away with the idea that the husband took all this lying down. No. His idea was that if the wife had not the gumption to behave like a true Twentieth Century wife, she must be trained to be one. So, he started taking pains to break this stupid supineness. He would sit far into the night, recounting with passionate gusto the sufferings of distrait continental wives. And the wife would respond by talking of intractable cows and the rising price of *ghee*.

But he would not give it up. He built up a small library of some of the fruitiest specimens, to discover later that the pages of all but the first few had remained uncut. Challenged, the fair pupil confessed that she did not care for fairy stories in her time of life. You see, she could not believe that such things happened.

She could not be brought to appreciate the glamour of a Triangle. Her sole conception of a married life was that of a circle,—a small, very small circle,—the circumference shutting out all but the only two principals, videlecit, one husband and one wife.

And then the husband took to sterner measures. He started coming home with the milk, and went so far as to collect photographs of other people's wives. Only to find the woman waiting up for him with hot flask and toasts, or dusting the aforesaid photographs. She went so far as to compliment upon his taste. And she slept well, always.

Finally, the man went berserk and took the most heroic step of all. He inducted into this Eden a regular red-blooded, sure-fire, he-man of the "tall, strong, handsome" variety, steeped in Goncourt and D. H. Lawrence. It was stark tragedy. For that young man became a totally chastened and reformed householder with a family within two years of his introduction to this extraordinary woman.

What happened was this. The infidel converted the missionary. Honestly, he never got a chance. In the verbal deluge of potatoes, pumpkins, and other homely vegetables, not to mention the details of the baby's latest ailments with which the woman confronted him at every intimate sitting which the husband arranged for the two, the poor man could not put in a word for the Apple.

"What then," as Leo Tolstoi asked naively, "is to be done?" The husband is a middle-aged man now, middle-aged in youth. You, who are saddled with one of those fat and flabby souls which revel in sloth, would laugh at all this. You, of course, know no better.

But take it from one who knows. The Great Hunger which gnaws at the vitals of the New Husband is not the honeymoon hunger of the Edwardian era. It is just the other way. What is Love worth if there is no thrill to it, the thrill of the third party? What is Love worth if there is no heartbreak?

No, it is not so strange or absurd as you think, this tragedy of the hapless husband with a happy wife. The problem is very much there. The daring crusade of our Modernists will not solve it, for theirs is a panacea for Discontented Wives. Does anybody know the specific for Contented Wives?

ZERO HOUR

(Continued From Page 2)

country. I am a free spirit now. I love freedom. I love dancing and driking. I would never abandon these things. The casks of the plaintiff were as old as his ideas. His clothes were ragged. I destroyed them."

"He says that you rule over him?"

"I remind you sir that I was made the Commander to order and rule. Death has not melted away the effect of my blood."

"But Kisan is expecting his family. He has called Abdul Aziz also to stay with him. How do you explain that?"

Fredrick laughed. His laughter echoed within the Court-walls. He said, "Abdul Aziz will never stay with him."

"Why?" The Magistrate asked in bewilderment. "Yesterday at the dead of night, I met Abdul Aziz. He will demand the East, West and North-side rooms to be under his complete possession and then only the possibility of conciliation."

"But suppose they agree, then?"

"There is no 'then.' Kisan Bahadursingh's reason is not exhausted. He is not a fool to create a barricade by himself in his own house."

"From your language it seems that you try to persuade them for a conflict.....!"

"No, don't misunderstand me sir; I only want my position to be safe. The fore-ground of this building is fertile and the exterior scenery is really tantalizing. Above all the floor is suitable for foxtrot. To stay in ths building and command is really a pleasure. " I sacrificed my life for my country and for my country's sake I want to stay here."

"But I am afraid that one day Kisan and Abdul might come to an understanding and drive you out."

"That day I shall quit and go elsewhere....but not till then."

Again the Magistrate tried to satiate his dry throat by a draught of water. The spider by laborious gradations almost completed the web. An unaccustomed fly got snared in the mosaic design and made some vain efforts to get free. The name of Abdul Aziz was called out. A long and lean spirit slowly strutting from behind entered the witness box. The Magistrate asked.

"Do you intend to stay in that building?"

"Yes, I consider it my birth right and Kisan must submit. Now I am not at all inclined to stay in the grave-yard. I must have a house to live in. Why should Kisan have the absolute possession of the whole building comprising of six-seven rooms? I have not an unlawful intention. My right to demand is reasonable and it should be recognised."

The Magistrate looked at Kisan's spirit and questioned him outright. "Do you agree with the demands of Abdul Aziz?"

The breath of Kisan Bahadursingh experienced a jerk. It was only one question. The question of life and death. After a pause Kisan replied, rather sparingly.

"No, if he comes to me as a brother I have no objections: but if he claims as the legitimate right, I shall resist. There is not an inch in this case."

"Is that your final decision?"

"Yes our past was happy and bright....retrospect wise and proper. We used to enjoy Id and Diwali functions together with impassioned joy. My gals played with Abdul Aziz's old dad, catching his long white beard and Abdul's children made me their hobby-horse. Now everything is vanished in to the air. And today I have all sorts of apprehensions that somebody is poisoning our relations and severing our dependencies. Dirty tricks are being played to shake the pillars of our unity. I doubt the wicked foreigner."

Ha..ha..ha..! Fredrick poured his drastic and devilish laughter. The pendulum of the clock was dangling as ever. White faces puffed up. His Majesty's photo seemed meditating. Ghosts, spirits, men, souls, everything was in turbulent commotion. The spider in its fine web began to muse over the catch.

A moment passed. There was smile. There was fraud. There was drama. There was poison. Another moment passed and the Magistrate delivered the verdict.

"After the careful examination of the issues at hand, the Court pronounces that the plaintiff, Kisan Bahadursingh has no determined right under the existing circumstances to occupy the whole building. And so long Kisan and Abdul do not unite on a common understanding to stay together and in peace; Fredrick Malherb Thorn, the defendant's right to stay in the premises is recognised."

Few flashes of fire flared up instantly and blinded all the eyes. Kisan's wife and children came rushing in the court like Atlantic gale. Fredrick's laughter became all the more stormy.

"Abdulbhai..Where is chacha?" Kisan's wife inquired of Abdul. The ghost of Abdul's father, stealthily watching from a distant corner rolled on and said,

"I am here....who called me?"

All the spirits gather together on one side. Flames and flames. There were the flames of hunger, war, social-economical-mental menace. And feeble looking cloud confronted all of them and spake;

"My children, let us go home."

Nobody questioned what home, which home, whose home? Everybody realised....it was their own home!

At the incident Fredrick shrieked and violently twiddled his shape.

Dong! Dong! Dong! It was exactly twelve o'clock! Zero hour!

A bat scrambled into the court-room and lashed round and round in the air. Its flapping wings slashed down the structure of the spider's web. The atmosphere became all the more ghastly. Everything looked hideous and awful.

The intimidated Court dispersed without final ceremonies.

The State Guarantees Bread

(Continued from Page 24)

California, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Laws as to rate of compensation in the various states differ according to local conditions. Generally, the unemployed worker receives about half his weekly wage, except that there is a top limit, no matter how much he earned. To-day only six states have maximum rates of 24 to 28 dollars including allowances for dependents. Thirty-five states have maximum ranging from 16 to 21 dollars and ten states have maximum benefits of 15 dollars a week.

In the early days of the law, only the District of Columbia, seat of the United States capital, made provisions for dependent's allowances, but during the 1945 legislative sessions, Connecticut, Michigan and Nevada adopted such provisions.

Thirty-seven states, covering almost 90 per cent of the 44 million insured workers in the United States, pay benefits for more than 16 weeks of unemployment. Of these, 12 states pay for between 21 and 26 weeks. However, many workers are re-employed before they receive unemployment compensation for the maximum numbers of weeks provided in the state laws. In all other states, the number of weeks a worker can receive benefits is determined by his past earnings or employment.

Compensation And Employment Service Cooperate

The unemployment compensation system is, in all cases, operated in connection with the United States Employment Service. Through this connection, the system provides the best way of keeping workers in touch with jobs and of tiding them over jobless periods when no suitable work is available.

The procedure a man goes through is uniform throughout the United States and is widely publicized among insured workers. For instance, a worker is advised to report immediately to the nearest United States Employment Service as soon as he loses his job. Here he is registered and his qualifications are compared with the applications for employees registered with the Service by local employers. If there is no job immediately available, he is referred to another desk, frequently in the same office, and here he registers for his weekly compensation checks.

He has to come back to get them each week and when he does, he goes to the employment desk first to see if there are any jobs for him. Usually, he will have been busy all week interviewing prospective employers as the result of "leads" given him by the Employment Service.

During ordinary times, the Employment Service rather than the compensation desk is by far the busier. Nearly half the unemployed who apply for employment and compensation at the same time are working in other jobs before their first unemployment check is due them. In very few cases does unemployment result in hardship for the family of the healthy, conscientious and capable workers.

Generally, the unemployment compensation system has been so successful that legislation is now before Congress, backed by powerful support, to include under its provisions 250,000 maritime workers and other hundreds of thousands of Government workers.

"Do you believe the human eye can hypnotise an infuriated bull, Colonel?"

"I wouldn't like to say, Lady Vi. I should think it would be a bit of a toss up."

Junior Sub: "Here's a fellow who wants to know if we can tell him how to make a cheap bicycle stand."

Harried Editor: "Tell him to lean it against a wall."

"When this war is over, Daddy, is there going to be a new world?"

"I expect so my son."

"I hope it won't be anything like the new moon."

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THE STATE GUARANTEES BREAD

The Congress of the United States has before it a proposal to lift the Social Security payroll tax to 1.5 per cent each for the nation's employees and its employers, effective January 1, 1947—an increase of one-half of one per cent over the present tax —which would add to the trust fund of 7,301,800,000 dollars available for Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance benefits.

Actually, the increase in the Federal payroll tax is a modified form of the "rate freeze" bills, a series of which have been passed by Congress since the Social Security Act went into effect in the United States in 1935. According to the original plan, the payroll tax, which protects all "covered" employees and their families from destitution in old age or in bereavement, was fixed at one per cent, but was to be increased automatically to 2.5 per cent. Congress repeatedly has prevented this automatic increase by special legislation.

The Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance programme affected by the proposed legislation is one of the two Government insurance programmes begun by the Social Security Act of 1935. Other provisions gave public assistance to the aged, aid to dependent children, aid to the needy blind, and instituted a series of public health programmes.

The Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance programme is the only one which is administered completely by the Federal Government. The others protect local control and Federal standards at the same time by placing the actual administration in the hands of the several state governments.

A high rate of employment at good wages during the war kept payments into the national fund at a maximum and kept payments to the insured American workers at a minimum. Many thousands of persons who could have retired because of old age and could have lived on their tensions kept on working because they were needed in war industries. When the war ended, approximately 750,000 men and women past 65 were eligible for pensions any time they wanted to quit work and claim them.

Benefits On Increase

But the full effect of America's Social Security programme is just now being felt and will continue to increase as the programme grows older. For instance, benefits in force numbered 245,242 and amounted to 4,535,115 dollars a month at the end of 1940; 483,579 totalling 8,785,838 dollars a month at the end of 1941; 691,617 totalling 12,574,323 dollars at the end of 1942; 885,393 totalling 16,143,008 dollars a month at the end of 1943; 1,116,000 totalling 20,445,000 dollars monthly at the end of 1944; and 1,285,000 totalling 23,600,000 dollars monthly by 1945 when the programme had been in effect ten years. The annual rate of benefits now is about 285 million dollars.

Sixty-five per cent of the monthly beneficiaries of the programmes are women and children, counting some women who have retired and have claimed benefits in their own right, rather than on account of a retired or deceased husband. Retired workers constitute 40 per cent of the total beneficiaries, children of deceased or retired workers 29 per cent, wives aged 65 or over of retired workers 12 per cent, widow with young children 11 per cent, aged widows of deceased workers seven per cent and aged dependent parents of deceased workers one per cent. Already the programme has begun to serve its purpose: To prevent destitution and to provide a basic minimum assistance for American families in which the bread-winners die or stop work because of old age.

As the United States enters the postwar period of uncertainties and readjustment, it is fortified by a large stabilizing fund. The individual citizen, too, can face the future with the assurance that he and his family are protected against dire necessity in the event of misfortune. He has gained this assurance without sacrificing his individual incentive to work and at the cost of only one per cent of his pay check.

Eighty million American workers' accounts are kept in order by these card-punch-machine operators of the Social Security Board. Wages earned, benefits to be received, and identifying data are all tabulated by these machines providing efficient old-age security.

Social Security Through Govt. Insurance In U.S.

Each worker's benefit depends upon his average monthly wage and the length of time he has worked in employment covered by the system. A widow's benefit is three-quarters that of her husband; a wife's one-half; a child's one-half of the benefit of the parent on whose account he claims benefits. The benefit due the dependent parent of an insured worker is the same as his child's.

In order that the worker may always have an incentive to work, no matter how fortunate he might be under the compensation system, a family can never draw more than 85 dollars a month on one worker's account and never a total of more than twice the worker's benefit. The total amount payable to a widow and two young children, however, frequently will run from 5,000 dollars to 15,000 dollars over a period of years.

Unemployment Compensation

The second Government insurance programme operating in the United States is the Federal-state system of unemployment compensation. Its purpose is to assure most workers in private industry and commerce of a means of support when they are laid off and looking for work, but can find no suitable jobs. (The Veterans' Readjustment Act of 1944 provides similar protection to aid the veteran in his readjustment to civilian life.)

Aside from relieving the wage earner of the uncertainty he may feel about losing his job, unemployment compensation is aimed at keeping up purchasing power and stabilizing the total economy during times of severe stress. The programme has been called the first line of defense against economic insecurity.

Each state, including the territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, runs its own unemployment compensation programme. Every state has an unemployment trust fund from which benefits are paid. Together they total more than 7,426 million dollars. This fund is raised by a payroll tax on employers covered by the law. The rate of tax in 45 states varies with the employer's experience with unemployment. In the remaining states, the rate is uniformly 2.7 per cent and for the country as a whole the average rate is 1.8 per cent. Employees contribute a percentage of their wages in four states—Alabama,

(Continued on page 23)

Unemployment compensation will assist the young woman shown here while she hunts suitable re-employment. Weekly insurance benefits paid through Social Security will help to keep overall purchasing power and stabilise American national economy.

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